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LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 11, 1966 | Sravana 20,
1888 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rehabilitation of Squatters in Delhi

***390. Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of unauthorised hut dwellers and pavement vendors and their consequent dislodgement by force and subsequent rehabilitation problems have assumed huge proportion both in the Delhi Corporation and New Delhi Municipal Committee areas ;

(b) whether Government have got the question of their economic reasons, as to why there are so many squatters and pavement vendors and the human aspect of the problems, examined or propose to get it examined; and

(c) if so, with what result ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). This matter was examined by a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri A. D. Pandit, Chief Commissioner, appointed by the Minister of Home Affairs in 1958. The Committee found that due to influx of displaced persons after the partition of the country, and migration of

rural population to the city in search of employment, there had been a rapid increase in the population of Delhi. The accommodation available in the Capital being far short of the requirements, many of the migrants put up temporary structures on Government or public land. On the recommendation of the Committee, Government decided to provide alternative accommodation to such squatters and in January 1960 formulated a Scheme known as Jhuggi and Jhopri Removal Scheme.

Small traders find it advantageous to instal themselves on pavements because they are not required to pay rent for these places and can also get easier access to customers there. This problem is primarily the concern of local bodies.

Shri Shree Narayan Das : The number of hut dwellers and pavement vendors is very large and when force is used, a large number of them become helpless and homeless. The Minister said something was done in 1958. Now it is more than 8 years and the problem is increasing day by day. In view of this, may I know whether the Government have considered this problem in consultation with the NDMC, Planning Commission and the Delhi Corporation, to have a comprehensive scheme for settling these persons as the hut dwellers and pavement vendors form part of the economy of Delhi ?

Shri Bhagavati: The hon. member has rightly said that this is a very big problem. As a matter of fact, when the Committee under the Chief Commissioner examined this question, they found 25,000 squatters in Government and public land. When there was a special census in June 60, it was found that there were about

50,000 families squatting in Delhi. Every month hundreds and thousands of people are migrating to Delhi in search of jobs. According to the Chief Commissioner, they have made a rough estimate that about 2 lakh persons come to Delhi every year. This is a very big problem. Government have formulated a scheme known as the Jhuggi and Jhopri Removal Scheme. Under that 20,000 families have been removed to jhuggi and jhopri colonies and provided with developed plots of land and also some tenements. This problem has been discussed from time to time with the Delhi Corporation and Delhi Administration. Certain proposals are being considered as to how to solve this big problem.

Shri Shree Narayan Das : Have the NDMC and Delhi Corporation demanded any help from the Central Government to deal with this problem effectively ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna) : The scheme is going to cost nearly Rs. 10 crores.

Shri Shree Narayan Das : I wanted to know whether they have demanded any sum from the Government; if so, What is the reaction of the Government?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna : The agency for implementation is the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आयी है कि दिल्ली के उन बहुत से भागों के अन्दर जिन लोगों ने जमीन का रजिस्ट्रेशन कोर्ट द्वारा कराया था और उन पर उन्होंने पक्के मकान बनाये थे, उन्हें बिजली मिली हुई है, फोन मिला हुआ है, उन्हीं मकानों को बार-बार तोड़ा जाता है, ऐसे बहुत बड़े भाग दिल्ली के अन्दर हैं और जिस समय मकान तोड़े जाते हैं, तो एक मकान तोड़ा जाता है, दूसरा तोड़ दिया जाता है, तीसरा तोड़ा जाता है, ऐसे ही कुछ स्थानों पर रखा जाता है, तोड़ा

जाता है, जब कि सरकार का यह कहना है कि यह एक गलत ढंग से बनाये गए हैं, तो जिन्होंने रजिस्ट्रेशन कराया हुआ है, दस-दस, बारह-बारह हजार रुपये लगाकर मकान बनाया है, उनको न तोड़ा जाय, इसके लिए सरकार ने क्या इन्तजाम किया है ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : जो नाजायज मकान बनायेगा मास्टर प्लान के विरुद्ध, उसको गिराने के सिवाय और कोई चारा है ही नहीं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि जो मास्टर प्लान के बरखिलाफ होता है उसको गिराते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : एक तोड़ते हैं, दूसरा बचाते हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं मास्टर प्लान के बरखिलाफ जो होते हैं, उनको तोड़ते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जिनको बिजली मिली है, टेलीफोन मिला है, उनको तोड़ देते हैं और

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आर लिखकर दें कि कौन से तोड़े हैं, कौन से बचा रखे हैं।

Shri A. P. Sharma : From the previous answers of the hon. Deputy Minister and also the Minister it appears that the number of people who come to stay here in Delhi on foot-paths—who are known as jhuggi dwellers or foot-path dwellers—is increasing every year. Delhi being a centrally administered territory, may I know why the Central Government should throw the responsibility on the Municipal Committee only and why is it that the Central Government does not stop the influx of these people into the Delhi area

and also make the necessary arrangements for all those who are already there ? What is the responsibility of this Government in this respect ?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna : There are two aspects of the problem : one is fresh squatting and the other is removal of old squatters. We are not throwing any responsibility on the Corporation. There is a Committee which comprises of the representatives of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, NDMC, DDA, Delhi Administration and my Ministry. We are taking a co-ordinated action in these two directions, to stop fresh squatting and to remove the old squatters. As regards fresh squatting very recently the matter has been discussed at a very high level, and I am afraid we will have to take some strong measures if we want to save the Capital.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam : May I know how many unauthorised *pucca* houses have been constructed here during the last five years, how many have been demolished and how many have been authorised afterwards in spite of the fact that they were unauthorised constructions in every way ?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna : The *jhuggi-jhopri-wallahs* never construct any *pucca* houses. Their economic condition is very poor. So we are dealing with the *jhuggi-jhopri-wallahs*. I think the hon. lady Member is referring to the houses that have been constructed in unauthorised colonies under the control of DDA and Delhi Administration. I may say—from memory I am talking—that the number of such colonies is round about 150—may be a little more. The DMC has taken a decision to regularise about 100 to 110 of them. There are still about 50 or 60 such colonies which have been set up after a specified date. That matter is being examined. Then again, if you regularise a colony, you want electricity, you want water, you want sewerage and you also want the conditions of the Master Plan to be satisfied. It is very hard on those people

but we have to take this side of the matter as well into consideration and we cannot allow a wholesale construction going on in violation of certain normal rules and procedure.

Land Reform Measures

***391. Shri Warior :** Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of appointing a Committee to review the progress of implementation of land reform measures in the various States has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta) : (a) and (b). There are at present two advisory committees at the Centre, one on land reforms and another concerning agricultural labour. As the two subjects are closely related, it has been decided to reorganise the two committees into one. The reorganised committee will include among others eight Members of Parliament. The constitution of the committee will be announced shortly.

Shri Warior : Pending the constitution of the committee, may I know whether the Planning Commission has got a separate division for land reforms, which has already submitted some report about land reforms ?

Shri Asoka Mehta : The Planning Commission has got a separate division on land reforms. The National Development Council has also appointed a Committee for the implementation of land reforms. The Home Minister is the Chairman of that Committee. There are some other members and the Chief Ministers of the concerned States are also members of the Committee. These are the two advisory committees which are now sought to be merged into one single committee.

Shri Warrior : From the reports already received by the Planning Commission could they say that the States are not taking a complacent attitude, so far as land reforms are concerned, particularly in the matter of plugging loopholes, which are taken advantage of by the landlords in ejecting tenants ? Is it a fact that the recommendations of the Planning Commission are not attended by the States and that they are rather reluctant to go on with the land reforms ?

Shri Asoka Mehta : As I said earlier, the National Development Council appointed a Committee on implementation of land reforms. This Committee has been holding consultations with the different State Governments, taking up the land reforms legislation in different States, pointing out in precise details what changes have to be made. In some cases, the changes have been made. In some cases, in spite of the discussion in the Legislative Assembly or in the State Legislature, as the case may be these amendments have been modified. This process goes on constantly. I quite agree that all that the Planning Commission have been wanting to do in land reforms has not yet been carried out, in spite of all the efforts that we have made.

Shri M. R. Krishna : Earlier, the Government of India constituted a Committee which said that there are one million acres of 250 acre blocks. I would like to know, to what extent these one million acres have been distributed. Then, in some States like Andhra Pradesh, the priority for the distribution of land to the landless has been changed with the result that the Harijans who have been occupying first place in the priority to get the lands as landless has been disturbed. The result has been that the landless Harijans have not been given any land in that State.

Shri Asoka Mehta : I would like to have notice for this question.

Shri Surendramath Dwivedy : It has been agreed to by all concerned that so long the States were reluctant to implement the land reforms prepared by the Planning Commission. I want to know whether there has been any change in the policy recently and whether the Planning Commission has directed that the States should go slow, so far as land reforms and land tenure systems and ceiling on land are concerned, because they want to introduce joint farming by joint stock companies in the agricultural sector ?

Shri Asoka Mehta : No, Sir. There has been no change.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi : May I know whether the Planning Commission has made any assessment of the impact of land reforms so far carried out on agricultural production ?

Shri Asoka Mehta : As I pointed out earlier, the Committee on Implementation of Land Reforms, set up by the National Development Council, goes into the implementation of land reforms in different States in detail, State by State. It studies the working of the legislation, pin-points and highlights the defects that have to be corrected, discusses them with the Chief Ministers and their colleagues of the concerned States and offers advice as to what is to be done. This advice ultimately has to be brought up before the State Legislature and whatever amendments have to be made, have to be agreed to by the State Legislatures. In some cases, these suggestions are being accepted and, in some cases, they get modified because, after all, this is a State subject. We can keep on prodding them and we can keep on advising them but, in the final analysis, the final shape of a particular legislation and its implementation depend upon the legislative and the executive authorities in the State.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi : The question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker : He has given a sufficiently long answer.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi : My question was about the impact of land reforms so far carried out on production in agriculture.

Shri Asoka Mehta : If it is a question of impact on agricultural production, it is not very easy to make it. To the extent it has been possible it has been made, but I thought, we are all in favour of land reforms.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बूटा सिंह ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, उनको समय मिलता है, इधर आपकी निगाह नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बारी-बारी से सब को समय दे रहा हूँ ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह आरोप लगाना ठीक नहीं है । हम काम करते हैं, मेहनत करते हैं, इसलिये चान्स मिलता है ।
(व्यवधान)

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं आपकी डांट सुन सकता हूँ, लेकिन किसी मेम्बर को डांटने का हक नहीं है । इनकी डांट नहीं सुनूँगा ।
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे अफसोस है कि मेम्बर साहबान इतनी जल्दी घबरा जाते हैं । मैं बारी-बारी से सबको बुला रहा हूँ ।
(व्यवधान)

क्या मेम्बर साहबान पार्लियामेंट गिराते चले जा रहे हैं । उनको चाहिये कि कुछ पेशेन्स रखें, इसको ऊंचा उठाये, इस तरह से इस को बाजार न बनायें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इनको बाहर निकाला जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अभी भी बोले जा रहे हैं ?

Shri Buta Singh : As a result of ceilings fixed on land holdings by various States, agricultural production of the country has received a serious setback. May I know whether this committee, which is going to be appointed, will take into consideration this aspect also ?

Shri Asoka Mehta : The committee is free to consider any particular problem that it thinks is relevant to land reforms and to agricultural production.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel : Will the hon. Minister enlighten us whether land reforms, which are mainly concerned with removal of intermediaries, is an allied subject to agricultural labour ?

Shri Asoka Mehta : That is why I pointed out that so far there are two committees—one dealing with land reforms and another dealing with agricultural labour. The two committees are now sought to be merged together and there would be only one committee dealing with both the subjects.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि भूमिसुधार कानूनों को विभिन्न राज्यों में इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिये कैसे उसको शुरू किया जाय, इसके लिये एक कमेटी है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात के लिये आपने अब तक क्या किया है ? जिन राज्यों में भूमिसुधार कानून पास हो गये हैं, लेकिन आज तक उनका कार्यान्वयन नहीं हुआ है, क्या यह बात सच नहीं है ? आज का शासन तन्त्र, जो कानूनों के पास करने में विश्वास करता है, लेकिन जमीनें देने और उनके सुधार में विश्वास नहीं करता है ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : जनाब मैंने कई बार बताया है कि नेशनल डेवलपमेंट काउन्सिल ने एक कमेटी बनाई है not on just passing legislation but on how land legislation is being implemented. उस कमेटी की तरफ से स्टेट-बाई-स्टेट तहकीकात की जाती है और हिदायतें दी जाती हैं । जहां तक इस

काउन्सिल का सवाल है वह इसके बारे में हिदायतें दे सकती है, और तबज्जह खींच सकती है। आगे क्या करना और क्या नहीं करना, वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट पर और स्टेट लेजिस्लेचर पर निर्भर करता है।

Shri Shashi Ranjan : Everybody agrees with the importance of land reforms but what we actually find is that, except for some seminars and conferences, nothing is being done. Can the Minister assure us that by this huge expenditure on the meetings and on this particular section of the Planning Commission, land reforms will yield some results at least proportionate to the expenditure that is done if not taken in the scheme as such?

Shri Asoka Mehta : I do not agree that land reforms have not been carried out. Their implementation varies from State to State. There are States where land reforms have been implemented in a very large measure.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : For example.

Shri Asoka Mehta : There are other States where that has not happened.

Shri A. P. Sharma : Please name those States where it has been implemented.

Shri Asoka Mehta : As far as holding seminars and all these things are concerned, very few seminars have been held.

Shri A. P. Sharma : The names of the States should be disclosed.

Shri Shashi Ranjan : The Ministers don't say what is happening actually and what is the truth. We all know that nothing is being done out of these land reforms.

Mr. Speaker : If the Member knows it, he need not ask it.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि महकरी खेती के

प्रचार से खेती के उत्पादन में कुछ बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है या कमी हुई है और दूसरे यह है कि जो काश्तकारी का पेशा नहीं करते उनको जमीन देने से क्या जमीन की पैदावार में कमी नहीं हुई है और लड़कियों के नाम जमीन देने से क्या खेती की पैदावार में कमी नहीं हुई है ? मंत्री महोदय इन बातों का उत्तर दें।

श्री अशोक मेहता : यह सब कानून किये हुए हैं, कुछ कानून तो पार्लियामेंट ने किये हुए हैं और कुछ कानून स्टेट असेम्बलियों ने किये हुए हैं बाकी उनका खेती के प्रोडक्शन पर क्या परिणाम हुआ है इसका पूरा प्रंदाजा देना मुश्किल है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि जिन स्टेटों में यह लैंड रिफार्मेशन और जमींदारी का उन्मूलन हुआ है एक रुपये से लेकर पांच सौ रुपये तक जितने छोटे-छोटे जमींदारों का मुआवजा था वह अब तक नहीं मिला है और दूसरी बात यह है कि जितनी जमींदारों के जमाने में जमीन की तरक्की होती थी सरकार के हाथ में जमीन आने से जमीन की उतनी तरक्की नहीं हो पाई है ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : जहां तक पहला सवाल है उसके लिए तो मुझे नोटिस की जरूरत रहेगी। मैं नहीं बतला सकता हूं कि कितना मुआवजा दिया गया है। जहां तक दूसरा हिस्सा है सवाल का, यह हालत जो मंगर साहब ने बताई है वह हालत कहीं नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बागुदेवन नायर।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चैलेंज करता हूं कि बेतिया राज्य में जमींदारों के जमाने में जितनी जमीन की तरक्की हुई है सरकारी राज्य में उतनी तरक्की नहीं हुई है।

श्री अशोक मेहता : सारा देश बेतिया राज्य में नहीं था।

श्री भागवत शा आजाद: इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि माननीय सदस्य जमींदारों का राज्य वापिस चाहते हैं।

Shri Vasudevan Nair : One of the most important guarantees for real benefit to the tenants is the preparation of the records of rights. May I know whether, in spite of repeated requests by the Centre and in spite of the offer of financial help also, most of the States have till now refused to prepare the records of rights and, because of that, the tenants are ejected on a large scale?

Shri Asoka Mehta : The records of rights have improved from what they were before.

Shri Vasudevan Nair : Where?

Shri Asoka Mehta : But the fact remains that, firstly, there are various parts of the country where the records are not available and, secondly, the changes are not always carried out in time and, therefore, the records are not wholly satisfactory. Since the beginning of the Third Plan, as the hon. Member knows, the Central Government and the Planning Commission have been offering various assistance to improve the records of rights but the work has not progressed satisfactorily.

Mr. Speaker : Next Question.

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह: वगैर जमीन वाले ले गये बाक़ी झरूली विरतान पूछने से रह गये।

Incidence of Filariasis

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*392. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya :**
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty :

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the alarming rise in the incidence of filaria as disclosed

in the records of the Filariasis Clinic at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check the same ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthi) : (a) Attendance at the Filariasis Clinic of the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, shows no appreciable rise in the number of new cases during the last 11 years (1954-55 to 1965-66). Surveys has however shown that number of people exposed to the risk of filaria infection in India has greatly increased.

(b) (i) A Scheme prepared for the control of Filaria in Calcutta City and its suburban Municipalities is under consideration of the Government of West Bengal.

(ii) The Government of West Bengal have been maintaining a Filaria Control Unit at Contai (Midnapur).

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya : The reply of the hon. Minister discloses that incidence of filaria has been on the increase. My query is, when the Government has succeeded in exterminating anopheles mosquitoes which carry malaria germs, how is it that filaria mosquitoes, "Aedes" as they are called, have increased. Unless the mosquitoes have increased, the incidence could not have increased. What steps have been taken to exterminate filaria mosquitoes as has been done in the case of malaria ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar) : May I submit that while the anopheles mosquito responds to D.D.T. spraying, the culex mosquito which is responsible for filaria does not. Therefore, the only way to control culex mosquitoes is to prevent the breeding places which means proper drainage. That Sir, is a very costly affair. We are trying to do as much as we can

and in the meantime we are trying to check the breeding places with the usual anti-larval measures.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharrya : May I know what steps have been taken to ensure the perfect cure of the persons affected so that they may not spread further the filarial disease?

Dr. Sushila Nayar : I am sorry to say that there is no perfect treatment for filariasis once the patient has developed elephantiasis. A lot of research is however being carried out but no perfect cure is yet in sight. It is this fact that makes this disease even more dreadful than, say, malaria which we knew how to treat with anti-malarial drugs. Therefore, the preventive measures are most important in filaria. To that end, treatment of the carriers, i.e., infected persons before they develop elephantiasis, etc., is important and filaria clinics are being set up at different places by the State Governments.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : In her reply the hon. Minister stated that West Bengal was considering a scheme. I did not catch whether it was a preventive scheme or just a clinical scheme. I would like to know what exactly is the outline of what they are considering and when this will be considered and finalised.

Dr. Sushila Nayar : The West Bengal Government had set up a very high-powered Committee in which they had included Metropolitan Authority, Corporation experts and many others. The report of that Committee has recommended that they must do something for the elimination of larval breeding by improvement of environmental sanitation services, recurrent anti-larval measures, setting up of filaria clinics, intensive health education by public co-operation, concurrent and periodical assessment, arrangement for

training and certain interim and long-term engineering measures. The long-term engineering measures are estimated to cost Rs. 3,140.40 lakhs, i.e., more than Rs. 314 crores. The other measures are expected to cost Rs. 36.24 lakhs. The West Bengal Government has asked the Union Government to share the cost on 50 per cent basis under the reorganisation scheme of filaria control. The reorganisation has not been completed as yet and in the current year the Central Government has a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs for the whole country so that at the present moment we are not in a position to share this cost on 50 per cent basis.

Shri Raghunath Singh : May I know whether it is a fact that on the western coast of India, i.e., from Calicut to Goa and in the Konkan area, filaria is very much prevalent and people are practically running away from those places on account of this disease and if so, what steps are being taken to control the disease?

Dr. Sushila Nayar : We have set up certain special units in some of the highly infested areas and Calicut is one of them. I am not certain at the moment about Goa.

May I add that we are as anxious as any hon. Member to have the needful done for this problem. But the problem is a difficult one and the remedy is a very costly one. That is our problem.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar : From the reply given by the hon. Minister of Health, I am rather surprised to find that adequate steps to eradicate filaria have not been taken due to the heavy cost involved. In view of the large incidence of this disease in all part of India, particularly, in the west coast of India as explained by my friend, Mr. Raghunath Singh, may I know what steps Government will take to get sufficient funds from the Planning Commission for the eradication of this important disease?

Dr. Sushila Nayar : May I submit in all humility that the Planning Commission has agreed to give us funds for water supply and drainage schemes in the Fourth Plan which are far more than what they have ever given before? The funds are of the order of Rs. 370 crores, whereas the requirements are to the tune of over Rs. 1600 crores. May I add that one of the things that the States are very keen on, is that some subsidy be given for drainage schemes just as we are giving for rural water supply schemes, and that proposal is under the consideration of the Planning Commission?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि पुरानी दिल्ली में अभी तक भी ऐसी बस्तियां हैं जहां आठ-पाठ घंटे पानी बन्द रहता है और एक-एकलैटिन में डेढ़-डेढ़ सौ आदमियों को जाना पड़ता है और न वहां फ़्लश सिस्टम है और न टैप सिस्टम है और न पानी की सप्लाई है? आज नहीं तो कल वहां फाइलेरिया का अटैक हो कर रहगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या कर रही है? (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी पेशी लगाई है, क्या करें।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : बार-बार ड्रेनेज सिस्टम का जिक्र आ रहा है। पुरानी दिल्ली भारत का कैपिटल है और दुनिया भर के लोग इसको देखने के लिए आते हैं। इस वास्ते

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फाइलेरिया से बचाने के लिए कुछ किया जा रहा है या नहीं?

डा० सुशीला नायर : वाटर सप्लाई और टट्टियों का फाइलेरिया कंट्रोल के साथ कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है।

Harijans in Rural Areas

*393 **Shri Madhu Limaye :**

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia :

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received recently any reports of atrocities committed on Harijan in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details of these incidents; and

(c) the steps contemplated to curb these reactionary tendencies?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान महाराष्ट्र के मराठवाड़ा इलाके में एक हरिजन ने कोई जुर्म किया और उसका बदला लेने के लिये उस देहात की तमाम हरिजन या तबबुद्ध महिलायों के साथ जो दुर्व्यवहार किया गया है उसकी ओर गया है, क्या उसको इतिला मंत्री महोदय को मिली है? अगर मिली है, तो उसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने क्या कार्रवाही की है। यह औरंगाबाद जिले का बाका है।

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : As far as I am concerned, I have no information to this effect. Since I have come to know this from the hon. Member I shall make inquiries and do the needful.

Shri Shivaji Rao Deshmukh : The culprits have been convicted and sentenced by the law courts.

An hon. Member : The hon. Minister does not know it.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मंत्री तो नहीं हैं।

श्री शिवाजी राव शं० देशमुख : मंत्री की ओर से नहीं दे रहा हूं। अध्यक्ष महोदय को मैं यह जानकारी दे रहा हूं।

श्री मधु लिमये : पूरी जानकारी दें मैं सुनने के लिए तैयार हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक इंडिविजुअल किस चाहे हरिजन का हो या दूसरे का हो इस तरह से नहीं उठाया जाना चाहिये, यह मुनासिब नहीं है। कही दुश्मनी की वजह से एक जगह एक बाका हुआ हो उसका रिएक्शन दूसरे

आदमियों की ज्यादाती के रूप में प्रकट किया हुआ हो उत बात की यहां लाना और सिर्फ इसलिए कि वह हरिजन था क्या मुनासिब है ? यह जरूरी नहीं है उसकी वही नतीजा निकलता हो जो आप समझते हैं । इस तरह की बातों को यहां लाना क्या मुनासिब है ?

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत: प्रश्न हरिजनों के ऊपर है ।

श्री मधु लिनये: आप सब लोग जानते हैं कि अस्पृश्यता के कारण इस देश में जितने हरिजन लोग हैं उनके ऊपर तरह-तरह के जुल्म होते रहते हैं । इसीलिये यह सवाल मैंने पूछा है । और फिर सरकार को नोति भी है कि उनको मर्यादा प्रदान किया जाए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दूसरा सवाल करें ।

श्री मधु लिनये : श्री शिवाजी राव कुछ कहना चाहते हैं तो हम सुनने के लिए तैयार हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप दूसरा सवाल करें उनका कोई मतलब नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिनये: कुछ दिन पहले मैंने शायद मजदूर मंत्रों से पूछा था कि क्या उनका ध्यान मुंयेर क्षेत्र में घटा एक घटना का और गया है जिस में एक हरिजन का मकान जलाया गया था ? उसके बाद मुझे पता चला कि वेगुसराय के इलाके में नंझोल क्षेत्र में इसी तरह की एक घटना हुई है । आखिरकार सरकार का अगर यह नोति है कि अस्पृश्यता को खत्म करें और हमारे देश में सामाजिक और आर्थिक बराबरी कायम हो तो इन घटनाओं के पाछे क्या तथ्य है, रहस्य क्या है, उनको इनकी जांच कराया चाहिये और कोई नेता ठीक कार्रवाई करना चाहिये जिससे हरिजनों और पिछड़ों के बारे में इस तरह के अत्याचार न होने पायें ।

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : Whenever certain instances are brought to our notice or they come to our notice, we do

take action; we make inquiries from the State Governments and the local authorities in the places where these incidents take place. I do know that there are certain incidents taking place on account of untouchability. But as I have informed the House time and again, we have the Act which was passed in 1955, to prevent the practice of untouchability. But we have not stopped with that; we have appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Shri Elayaperumal and that committee is going round all the States, and it is expected to submit an interim report some time towards the end of next month; that report will reveal certain practices that are still being followed and would suggest what steps we should take; after considering that report, we shall take further steps.

श्री मधु लिनये: मैंने पूछा था कि क्या जांच की थी ? उस दिन मजदूर मंत्रों ने कहा था कि हम जांच करेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका सारा सवाल ही सजेशन था कि गवर्मेंट को यह करना चाहिये ।

Shri Muthiah : Is it a fact that Harijans are still not being allowed access to public wells and public bathing places in certain rivers in rural areas even now?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : I do not think Harijans can be prevented from using any public wells. If such cases occur, action is taken by the local authorities and the State Government concerned.

श्री विश्वम प्रसाद : क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह पता है कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में, खास कर आजमगढ़ जिले में, दो आने पैसे आज भी मजदूरी दो जाता है और इन्हीं पाव अनाज दिया जाता है और बात-बात पर वहां के हरिजनों को पीटा जाता है ? साथ ही कुएं पर उनको पानी नहीं पाने दिया जाता है, चारपाई पर वे साथ नहीं बैठ

सकते हैं और आज भी वे तरह तरह से सताये जाते हैं, क्या सरकार को इसका पता है ? अगर पता है तो इसके लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाया है ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : The answer I have already given would cover this question also.

Mr. Speaker: If Members begin to point out individual cases in their constituencies, districts or States, it would not be possible for any Minister to answer.

श्री मधु लिमये : अस्पृश्यता को ये कैसे खत्म करेंगे ? आप निर्देश दें कि सारी जानकारी इकट्ठा करने ये रख दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो रिपोर्ट जब आणी उस वक्त कर सकते हैं ।

Shri M. R. Krishna: To solve the Harijan problem, many committees have been constituted and a lot of money wasted. The committee now suggested by the Minister is not the committee which is going to solve all the problems of the Harijans. I would like to ask a specific question. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who is supposed to report all these grievances to Parliament has not been functioning for the last four or six months. I do not know whether any new Commissioner is going to be appointed. Secondly, I would like to know whether since panchayat raj has come into existence, the harassment of Harijans has not increased and their economic progress not hampered.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : The hon. Member's question contains so many parts. One is about the committee regarding untouchability clearing all the blots of untouchability. I do not think any committee can remove all the defects existing with regard to this question. But certain constructive suggestions will be made by them which we will follow.

The other one was about the Commissioner. He has been on leave and during the leave period, another Commissioner cannot be appointed. We are making arrangements for a new Commissioner to take office.

The third was about the Report of the Commissioner. It is being discussed annually; the last report, that is for 1963-64 is pending and as soon as the House will find time for it, it will be discussed.

श्री बूटा सिंह : पिछले तीन बरस से नहीं डिसकस हुई है ।

श्री गुलशन : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश के रहने वाले जो खेत मजदूर हरिजन हैं उनकी ओर गया है और क्या उसको यह पता चला है कि वहां की पुलिस और भूमि के मालिकों ने उन लोगों को भूमि से रिक्त करने के लिए तरह तरह के अत्याचार किये हैं ? यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इसके बारे में क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : Sir, you have rightly pointed out the difficulty in regard to giving replies to questions concerning particular incidents occurring in certain States. If any particular incident is brought to our notice, we will certainly look into it. But I do not think it will be possible for me to have record of all the incidents that take place in the country and give answers.

श्री गुलशन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है । मैं ने कोई व्यक्तिगत बात नहीं पूछी है । मैंने पूछा है कि क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि पंजाब में पुलिस और जमीन मालिक हरिजनों पर अत्याचार कर रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने दो स्टेट्स के बारे में पूछा है । वह इन मिसालों को लिख कर मिनिस्टर साहब को दें जो कि इन की तहकीकात करेंगे ।

श्री गुलशन : मैंने इस के बारे में एक दो दफा नहीं बल्कि दस दफा लिखकर दिया है। मैंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को लिखकर दिया है लेकिन कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है।

Mr. Speaker : Has the Minister received such an intimation, and has any enquiry been made into these allegations?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : At present I have no information.

Shri Basumatari : Just now an hon. Member asked a question why the appointment of the Commissioner has not been made. It has also been mentioned by some Members that this report has not been discussed here for four years. May I know whether it is a fact that whenever a meeting takes place, the Minister concerned some times does not attend which shows the negligence of the department to the uplift of the tribals?

Mr. Speaker : About another Minister what shall she answer? The first part only.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : The Commissioner will be appointed shortly. About the reports being discussed, it is the last report, the 1963-64 report, that is pending; it has already been placed on the Table of the House. About the Minister not attending, I do not think any meeting has not been attended by the Minister.

श्री गणपति राम : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि हालांकि आज से आठ बरस पहले उत्तर प्रदेश के बनारस जिले में काशी विश्वनाथ मन्दिर में प्रवेश के सम्बन्ध में करीब तीन सौ व्यक्ति जेल में गए थे, लेकिन इस के बावजूद आज भी कोई व्यक्ति अपने आप को हरिजन बता कर काशी विश्वनाथ मन्दिर में प्रवेश नहीं कर सकता है ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : यह बात यलत है।

I contradict it. That belongs to my constituency. That is wrong. (*Interruption*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने एक झगड़े वाला सवाल किया है। अब वह बैठ जायें ताकि मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब दें।

श्री गणपति राम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने तो सवाल पूछा है लेकिन अगर लोग बीच में कूद पड़ें तो मैं क्या कहूँ ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : If I understood it, it is about 8 years back.

Mr. Speaker : Up till now Harijans are not allowed.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : I do not think it is a fact.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं माननीय सदस्य श्री गणपति राम और इस हाउस की जानकारी के लिये कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं उत्तर प्रदेश में मन्दिर कमेटी का मम्बर रहा हूँ कि मैं हरिद्वार और काशी इत्यादि हर जगह गया हूँ और मैं काशी विश्वनाथ मन्दिर में भी गया हूँ, लेकिन किसी ने कोई रुकावट नहीं डाली है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या माननीय सदस्य हरिजन हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य ने कोई सवाल पूछना है ?

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार हरिजनों के नाम पर जितना रुपया एलाट करती है, उस का कितना हिस्सा हमारे बैंकिंग पर खर्च होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो माननीय सदस्य के सवाल को समझा नहीं हूँ। अगर मिनिस्टर साहब समझ गई हैं, तो वह जवाब दे दें।

Has she understood it?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker : Would he repeat his question?

Shri Shoo Narain: I want to know from the Government what portion of the money which is allotted for Harijan development goes to the Harijan people.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The backward classes sector has programmes for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. Even in that backward classes sector, we have separate programmes, and whatever money is allotted for the Scheduled Castes goes to the Scheduled Castes only.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : अस्पृश्यता निवारण कानून, 1955 में बना था और आज 1966 चल रहा है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कानून को भंग करने के अपराध में कितने लोगों पर जुर्माना किया गया है और कितने लोगों को कैद की सजा दी गई है ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I would like to have notice for this question.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : अगर मंत्री महोदय यहां पर सूचना ले कर नहीं आते हैं, तो क्या वह फोटो खिंचवाने के लिए आते हैं ? इस सवाल की सूचना बीस दिन पहले दी गई थी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सूचना उस सवाल की तो नहीं दी गई थी, जो कि माननीय सदस्य अब पूछ रहे हैं ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : आखिर सवाल पर सप्लीमेंटरीज तो करने होंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह की बात कहना नामुनासिब है ।

छिपाये हुए धन का स्वेच्छापूर्वक प्रकट किया जाना

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*394. श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री :

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

श्री रा० बहध्रा :

श्री बूटा सिंह :

श्री नरसिम्हा रेड्डी :

श्री मे० क० कुमारन :

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

श्री प्र० चं० बहध्रा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छिपाये हुए धन को स्वेच्छापूर्वक प्रकट किये जाने के बारे में और क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या इस धन को बाहर निकालने के लिये कोई अन्य कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) (क) 1-4-1966 से लेकर 30-6-66 तक आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 271 (4 क) के अंतर्गत 301 व्यक्तियों ने 2.64 करोड़ रुपये की छिपी आय प्रकट की है ।

(ख) अन्य कार्यवाही यह की गयी है :

(i) कर की चोरी के विषय में जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए गुप्तचर्या पक्ष की स्थापना और अभियोजन की कार्यवाही करने के लिए कर की चोरी करने वालों के मामलों की छानबीन ।

(ii) कर की बड़े पैमाने पर चोरी के मामलों पर कार्यवाही करने के लिए केन्द्रीय आयुक्तों के कार्य-क्षेत्र में अतिरिक्त अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति ।

(iii) तलाशी और जब्ती के अधिकांशों का प्रयोग ।

(ग) तलाशी और जब्ती के कारण अब तक 127.41 करोड़ रुपये की छिपी आय का पता लगने का अनुमान है। वास्तव में, वित्त अधिनियम, 1965 की धारा 68 के अन्तर्गत प्रकट की गयी आय के अधिकांश मामले तलाशियों और जब्तियों के कारण ही हुए हैं। छिपी हुई आय को प्रकट करने के दूसरे मामले भी आमतौर पर तभी हुए हैं जब जांच पड़ताल के कारण विभाग को कर की चोरी का पता लग चुका था। अथवा लगने ही वाला था। विभाग की कार्यवाही के कारण पकड़े जाने के डर से भी कुछ मामलों में छिपी आय प्रकट की गयी है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पीछे सरकार ने जिस छिपे हुए धन के कुछ अनुमानिक आंकड़े बताए थे, जो कि बाहर नहीं आ रहा है अथवा जो मुद्रा पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाल रहा है उस में से कुल मिला कर कितने प्रतिशत धन बाहर आ चुका है, और सरकारी आंकड़ों के हिसाब से जो धन शेष है, उस को बाहर लाने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है। क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा पग उठाना चाहती है जिस से भविष्य में कोई व्यक्ति इस प्रकार छिपा कर धन न रख सके ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जहाँ तक छिपे हुए धन के आंकड़ों का सवाल है, कोई सरकारी आंकड़े नहीं बताए गए हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आनुमानिक आंकड़े।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : आनुमानिक आंकड़े भी नहीं बताए गए हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में अनुमान लगाना भी कठिन है। अगर छिपे हुए धन का अनुमान हो और यह पता हो कि वह कहाँ है, तो हम उस को पकड़ लें।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्री टी० टी० कृष्णाचारी ने ऐसा अनुमान बताया था।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : वह सरकारी अनुमान नहीं है। जहाँ तक छिपे धन को प्राप्त करने का सवाल है, मैंने इस के बारे में कुछ बताया है। हम लगातार इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जहाँ तक हो सके, छिपे धन का पता लगाया जाये। हम आयकर कानून में और शासन की प्रणाली में सुस्ती पैदा कर के इस सवाल का हल ढूँढने की कोशिश करते हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : शायद मैं अपने प्रश्न को समझा नहीं सका हूँ। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि भविष्य में कोई व्यक्ति धन को छिपा कर न रखे और इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति देश में न चले, क्या इस के लिए सरकार कोई व्यवस्था कर रही है या कोई कानून बना रही है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : भविष्य में जैसे जो सवाल उठेगा, हम उस के अनुसार कार्यवाही करेंगे। इस समय जो परिस्थिति है, उस में हम अधिक से अधिक छिपे धन को प्राप्त कर लें और आगे लोग धन को न छिपायें, इस के लिये कानून की बात भी हो सकती है और एक सामाजिक वातावरण तैयार करने की बात भी हो सकती है। भविष्य के सम्बन्ध में अभी कोई बात नहीं बताई जा सकती है।

श्री बजर्राज सिंह : सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : लोग स्वेच्छा-पूर्वक अपने छिपे धन को बाहर लायें या छिपे हुए धन को बेकार कर दिया जाये, इस के सम्बन्ध में पीछे समाचारपत्रों में कुछ ऐसा समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ था कि वित्त मंत्रालय डीमानिटाइजेशन की बात सोच रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सत्य है, यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में कब तक निर्णय लिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : समाचारपत्रों की बात में कोई सत्य नहीं है ?

श्री हुकम् चन्द कछवाय : जिन लोगों ने छिपा हुआ धन प्रकट किया है याजित पर इनकमटैक्स की राशि बकाया है, उन में सरकारी कर्मचारी कितने हैं, इनकम-टैक्स के आफिसर कितने हैं, राजनीतिक नेता कितने हैं और मंत्री कितने हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस में न सरकारी आफिसर हैं, न मन्त्री हैं, न राजनीतिक नेता हैं इसमें वह सब हैं जिन्होंने आय कर की चोरी की है जो पकड़े गए हैं ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस सूबे के लोगों ने सब से ज्यादा स्वेच्छापूर्वक धन अपना दिया और किस सूबे की संख्या सब से कम है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इसकी सूचना चाहिए । मैं मालूम करके दे सकता हूँ ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती : पहले यह होता था कि हम रुपये का अवमूल्यन नहीं करेंगे, फिर किया । तो क्या आप इसके लिए करेन्सी का जो परिवर्तन ह उसी को करना चाहते हैं और अब तो इन्कार करते हैं, फिर आगे चल कर यही काम करेंगे ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह तो कोई जवाब नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आप को आज कैसे बतला दें ?

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : माननीय मन्त्री जी ने बताया कि यह कहना बड़ा कठिन है, अनुमान लगाना बड़ा कठिन है कि कितना रुपया अभी तक छिपा हुआ है तो हर विभाग में आंकड़ेबाजी तो इतनी होती है कि हर विभाग में आंकड़े हैं, तो कोई तो अनुमान होगा इसका, आप अन्दाज ही बता दीजिए कि कितना रुपया इस प्रकार का है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जी नहीं । ऐसे न कोई आंकड़े हैं और न अन्दाज ही बता सकते हैं ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee : The concession given or the time given for those 1274 (A) LSD—2.

who wanted to declare their unaccounted money has elapsed without any fruitful or appreciable result. I would like to know in addition to what action the Government has already taken, what other measures are being taken to get this unaccounted money and whether demonetization is one of the measures which Government are contemplating in this connection.

Shri B. R. Bhagat : Both these questions have been answered in Hindi.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : What other measures are under contemplation ?

Shri B. R. Bhagat : It is in reply to part (b) of the main question; we have mentioned the other measures.

Shri R. Barua : What is the assurance given to persons disclosing unaccounted money against penal action and what is the proportion of the disclosed money to the money undisclosed ?

Shri B. R. Bhagat : There were two schemes announced in the Parliament apart from the existing provisions in the law itself. Under the first scheme, the amount disclosed was Rs. 52.12 crores. Under the second scheme, the amount of unaccounted money disclosed under the voluntary disclosure scheme was Rs. 146.75 crores. Under the existing scheme, that is in the Act itself, the amount disclosed so far, between 31st March, 1965 and 30th June, 1966, is Rs. 25.57 crores.

Shri R. Barua : What is the assurance given against penal action, for persons disclosing the unaccounted money ?

Shri B. R. Bhagat : All the assurances are mentioned in the scheme that has been announced.

श्री बूटा सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, बहुत से कारखानेदारों ने, जिन के पास काले धन का टैक्स से बचाया हुआ पैसा जमा है, दिल्ली के इर्द गिर्द जमीन खरीद कर काशत करने के डोंग से वह पैसा सफेद धन में बदल दिया है जिसके फलस्वरूप दिल्ली के नजदीक जमीन के दाम इतने बढ़ गए हैं कि 20 हजार रुपये एकड़ जमीन नहीं मिलती । कानून में जो यह खामी

है इसको पूरा करने के लिए सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ताकि वह कारखानेदार इस तरह से काले धन को सफेद धन में न बदलें ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : कानून के अन्दर ऐसे नियम हैं और जहां पता चलता है तो उसमें कार्यवाही होती है ।

श्री बूटा सिंह : क्या आप को यह मालूम है कि सा किया है, कारखानेदारों ने जमीन खरीद ली है ?

• **अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आर्डर । दूसरा तो मैं नहीं एलाऊ कर सकता ।

Shri D. C. Sharma : Is it not a fact that this scheme of voluntary disclosure of unaccounted money has not yielded even 10 per cent of the results which were expected from it, and, if so, has the Government any idea of resorting to normal practices to find out those persons who are defaulters in respect of the payment of income-tax and stop this scheme all together because it has not proved to be productive of anything?

Shri B. R. Bhagat : Two schemes have already lapsed. The third scheme is the provision in the Act itself, for those who want to avail themselves. Apart from that as I said in the earlier reply, we are constantly taking measures and are trying to find out unaccounted money.

Shri P. C. Borooah : May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to reports that a large amount of black money has been converted into foreign currency at high discount rates and if so, may I know what is the amount detected in the last three years?

Shri B. R. Bhagat : We hear various reports coming from various agencies.

Mr. Speaker : Next question.

Sharing of Waters of Krishna and Godavari Rivers

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*395. **Shri Yashpal Singh :**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy :
Shri P. R. Chakraverti :
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy :
Shri M. K. Kumaran :
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav :
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey :
Shri Kolla Venkaiah :
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik :
Shri D. C. Sharma :
Shri Basappa :

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1417 on the 28th April, 1966 regarding sharing of waters of Krishna and Godavari among the States concerned and state :

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken in the matter ;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay and by what time it will be taken ; and

(c) whether the dispute is proposed to be referred to arbitration ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao) : (a) and (b). Discussions have been held individually with the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. The final decision will be taken after the joint meeting with the Chief Ministers of the States concerned the date for which will soon be fixed.

(c) Does not arise at this stage.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी यह बतलायेंगे कि कितने दिन इस केस को चलने हुए हो गया है ? कब तक वह झगड़ा निपटेगा और अगर तीनों मुख्य मन्त्रियों के और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय के वश का काम नहीं है तो क्या वह इसे होम मिनिस्ट्री को सौंप करके और कुछ कर के दिखायेंगे ?

सिवाई और शिशुन मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अहमद) : इसके मुताल्लिक जैसा कि मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट ने कहा, मैं सब चीफ मिनिस्टर्स से अलाहिदा अलाहिदा मिल चुका हूँ और जल्दी ही एक मीटिंग की जायगी जिस में तीनों चीफ मिनिस्टर्स के साथ इसकी बाबत गुफ्तगू होगी और उसके बाद क्या करना है वह हम सोचेंगे।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इससे कल्टीवेटर्स को कितना नुकसान हुआ ? अगड़ा तो आप लोगों में हो रहा है और नुकसान किसानों को हो रहा है ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अहमद : किसानों को नुकसान नहीं हो रहा है क्योंकि जहां तक इन दरियाओं के काम का ताल्लुक है वह काम जारी है और वह प्रोजेक्ट्स वगैरह बन रहे हैं।

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy : May I know whether the previous Minister for Irrigation and Power also held talks and failed ? May I know the reasons why the present Minister hopes that it will be possible to solve the problem ? May I know when exactly the problem will be solved and the scheme will be taken up ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed) : It is correct that my predecessor also had a talk with regard to these matters and he was pleased to make a statement before this House. After that, some of the States have again raised a large number of questions and it is hoped that after they have met together it will be possible to reach a settlement.

श्री राम हरल्ल यादव : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि इन दरियाओं के पानी का बहुत थोड़ा हिस्सा आबपाशी के काम में लाया जाता है ? अगर यह बात सही है तो क्या सरकार इस बात पर भी मिनिस्टर्स की कान्फरेंस में तजवीज

करेगी कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा पानी किस तरह से आबपाशी के काम में लाया जाये ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अहमद : इस बात का भी वहां जिक्र होगा और इस पर फैसला किया जायगा

Mr. Speaker : I have received a notice from Shrimati Renu Chakravartty. She wants Question 407 to be answered. If the Minister feels that he wants to answer it, then alone I can take it up.

The Minister of Finance Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri : I don't mind.

Mr. Speaker : Request should come from the Minister.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri : I thought the request came from Mrs. Renu Chakravartty. I do not make any request.

Shri Nambiar : Under the rules, when an hon. Member requests that a particular question may be answered, it is up to the Minister to say that he can answer it or he cannot. He says he does not mind. This is not proper.

Mr. Speaker : The rules are when the question hour is over, if the Minister thinks it is in the public interest to answer a question, he can make a request and then alone it can be taken up.

12.00 hours.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION Plantations Wage Board's Report

+

S.N. Q. 8. Shri Vasudevan Nair :

Shri Pottakkatt :

Shri H. N. Mukerjee :

Shrimati Renu
Chakravartty :

Shri Maniyangadan :

Shri A. V. Raghavan :

Shri Kappen :

Shri Mohammed Koya :

Shri A. K. Gopalan :

Shri Umanath :

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Plantations Wage Board ;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the report together with the dissenting note of the workers' representatives; and

(c) whether Government propose to take an early decision on the report with a view to help settle the Plantation Workers' strike in Kerala ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) : (a) The Final Report of the Wage Board for Rubber Plantation has not yet been received by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Appropriate action will be taken on receipt of the report.

Shri Vasudevan Nair : Sir, it is a very serious matter. Last time also, you may remember, the hon. Minister, answering a question, said that they have not received the report of the Wage Board. I may inform you, Sir, and through you the House, that the report was signed on the 20th of last month. Last time he Minister told us that the labour representatives did not even care to give a dissenting note. I have received a telegram from the labour representatives saying that they have given their dissenting note. After nearly three weeks the Government comes forward and says that the report has not yet been received by Government. I want to know what the Government have done from this end to see that the report is sent to them expeditiously so that they can consider the matter. What have the Government done from this end ?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan : We have made telephonic and telegraphic enquiries and we are told that the report is more or less on its way.

Shri Vasudevan Nair : What is the answer, Sir ?

Mr. Speaker : What I could follow was that the report is "more or less on its way".

Shri Vasudevan Nair : Is that any answer, Sir ?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan : We hope we shall receive it within a week.

Shri Vasudevan Nair : Sir, we have to protest against this kind of attitude on the part of the Government. Sir, 26,000 rubber plantation workers are on strike for over six weeks. Production of rubber is very important for this country's economy. What is this Government doing from this end ? How many days does it take for a report to reach Delhi from Bangalore ?

Mr. Speaker : Now he says that we will have it in a week.

Shri Vasudevan Nair : Irrespective of the report, Sir, I should like to know what the Ministry of Labour has done to intervene in the dispute and to bring about a peaceful settlement ?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram) : Sir, I do not think there is any cause for the hon. Member to lose his temper and protest.....

Shri Vasudevan Nair : There is every cause for us to protest because you are behaving in an irresponsible manner.

Shri Jagjivan Ram : Sir, whenever these questions come up, certainly I have to state the fact. Whether it pleases the hon. Members opposite or it does not please them, I have to state the fact. I cannot manufacture certain information

that is palatable to the hon. Member opposite. I have to state the fact. And, it is a matter for some commonsense to understand that after the Chairman receives the recommendations of the majority group and dissenting notes it should be presumed that the Chairman also will have to give certain comments on those things before he forwards the recommendations to the Government. If he takes a week or a fortnight, there is nothing abnormal or any unusual delay in that. Then, my colleague has said that we have had telephonic communication with the Chairman and the report is expected very shortly. I do not think there was any occasion for protesting like that.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, in view of the report that the Wage Board has already signed more than three weeks ago and also that the dissenting notes have been submitted, a report which has not been contradicted so far by Government as far as I could understand, may I know why it is that when 25,000 workers are on strike for a long time over this issue the Government from here is not trying to expedite the issue? Is it because the Government in Kerala, which is under the thumb of the Central Minister here, is postponing this matter with a view to something which is by no means creditable to the administration?

Shri Jagjivan Ram : I do not think the Government of Kerala is in any way concerned with the Wage Board. As I have said, I am not aware whether the dissenting note has been sent or not. I do not know what the recommendations are. Unless I receive the report I am not in a position to know whether the dissenting note has been sent and whether it has been signed or not. I cannot presume so many things as the hon. Member presumes.

Shri Vasudevan Nair : Last time the hon. Minister said that they had not given a dissenting note.

Shri Jagjivan Ram : I did not say that they had not given a note. What I said was the workers, If they did not agree with the majority opinion, could it was open to them to do so—submit a dissenting note. I have no information whether they have sent a dissenting note or not. I have no information whether they have signed the report. I cannot presume things.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : May I know whether it is a fact that the Government is waiting till the 17th of this month to come to a decision because on the 17th the INTUC has declared to go on a strike?

Shri Jagjivan Ram : We have no information about INTUC declaration to go on strike.

Shri Maniyangadan : May I know whether it is a fact that the representatives of labour met the Adviser to the Governor of Kerala and he assured them that immediate decision will be taken on this matter after the report is obtained and that he requested the labour representatives to withdraw the strike notice? I would like to know whether that request has been acceded to by the labour.

Shri Jagjivan Ram : I am not aware of that. But I may repeat the assurance given by the Government of Kerala that when we receive the report of the wage Board we will expedite action on the recommendations of the Wage Board.

Shri Kappen : In view of the fact that all sections of labour threaten to go on strike, what action is the Government, going to take immediately to settle the dispute?

Shri Jagjivan Ram : As I have said, as soon as the report is received, Government will expedite action on it.

Shri A. K. Gopalan : May I know whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government wants to settle the strike issue

namely, minimum wages but it is the Centre that is standing in the way of settling that dispute ?

Shri Jagjivan Ram : No, Sir.

Shri Umanath : Normally, the practice is that whenever there is any strike in a sector which affects the earning of foreign exchange, the Government of India intervene to conciliate or settle the dispute. Is it a fact that in this case the Government is deliberately not taking the initiative to call the parties and settle it in order to allow the strike to prolong and break it, if possible, rather than settle it, even at the cost of losing foreign exchange ?

Shri Jagjivan Ram : The hon. Member has forgotten the answer which I gave when this question was raised earlier in the form of a Calling Attention Notice. At that time I had stated that the steps taken by the Kerala Government to negotiate with the workers failed. Therefore, it is not correct to say that the Government has not taken notice of it or taken any action on it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : When the hon. Minister read his statement in response to the Calling Attention Notice, we heard him very calmly and patiently. Between the Calling Attention Notice earlier and the Short Notice Question today what steps has he taken to see that the strike is settled peacefully and amicably, besides giving his replies in Lok Sabha ?

Shri Jagjivan Ram : No step was to be taken from here. The entire dispute related to the question of wages and the issue was pending with the wage Board. No other action was to be taken, so far as fixation of wages is concerned until the receipt of the recommendations of the Wage Board. I, therefore, appealed to the trade union leaders and the labour that they should return to work. I also assured them that as soon as we received the report of the Wage Board we will take a decision on it.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha : How many workers are involved in this strike ? What are their main demands and in what way the recommendation of the Wage Board is going to meet their demands ?

Shri Jagjivan Ram : All these questions were answered on the previous occasion.

Shri Sreekantan Nair : In view of the fact that the report, including the Chairman's comment, is expected within a short time, may I know whether the Minister will convene a meeting of the Members of Parliament who are concerned with it and try to settle the issue here itself ?

Shri Jagjivan Ram : That is not the procedure that we follow.

Shri Warior : May I know whether the Central Labour Ministry had contacted the State Government and ascertained their views on settling the matter before the Central Government machinery moving in the matter ?

Shri Jagjivan Ram : The Labour Ministry is in touch with the Kerala Government.

Shri Warior : The answer is only half. I also wanted to know whether the Central Government machinery for conciliation is moving in the matter.

Shri Jagjivan Ram : I have said that the Central Labour Ministry is in touch with the Labour Department in Kerala and so long as the labour machinery of the Kerala Government is doing the work I do not think there is any occasion for the Central machinery to intervene.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अभी आप ने बताया कि केरल सरकार से हम सम्पर्क साधे हुए हैं और केरल सरकार का जो श्रम विभाग है उससे बातचीत चल रही है तो क्या केरल सरकार के श्रम विभाग ने मजदूरों को इस सम्बन्ध में साधारण आश्वासन दिया है या यह जो अभी आप ने अपील की है या उस स्टेट के किसी मंत्री ने मजदूरों के बीच में जाकर इस बात की अपील की है कि आप ठहरिये हम सम्झौता करा रहे हैं और आप की मांगें हम पूरी करायेंगे ?

• श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं ने जो उत्तर दिया है उस से अधिक कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Water Supply Schemes during third Plan

*396. Shrimati Vimla Devi :
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy :
Shri P. R. Chakraverti :

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state :

(a) the total outlay sanctioned for fresh water supply schemes in rural areas during the Third Plan ;

(b) whether the amount allotted has been fully spent for the purposes ;

(c) if not, the reasons for shortfall in expenditure ; and

(d) the progress achieved during the Third Plan supplying fresh drinking water in rural areas ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar) :

(a) A sum of Rs. 15.59 crores was allocated for the rural phase of National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme during the Third Five Year Plan period .

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

राजघाट आदि का विकास

*397. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विजयघाट, शान्तिवन तथा राजघाट समाधियों का संयुक्त रूप से विकास करने की एक योजना बनाई जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रों (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) अर्कीटैक्ट के द्वारा योजना बनाई जा रही है, इसलिए उसकी खूबियों के बारे में अभी कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता । लेकिन ग्राम तौर पर विचार यह है कि नदी के सामने की पूरी पट्टी का एक ऊँचे-नीचे बड़े लैन्डस्केप के रूप में बनाया जाये ।

Asian Development Bank

*398. Shri R. S. Pandey :
Shri R. Barua :
Shri D. C. Sharma :

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Asian Development Bank has offered credits for some more development projects in India ;

(b) the details of the credits so far offered or negotiated with the Bank ; and

(c) a brief resume of the upto-date working of the Asian Development Bank with regard to offering credits to its member nations ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) :

(a) to (c). The Asian Development Bank has not yet been established. The Articles of Agreement signed at Manila in December, 1965 have yet to be ratified

and the inaugural meeting of the Board of Governors has then to be convened before the Bank can formally come into being. In these circumstances, the question of credits from the Asian Development Bank is premature.

Progress of Banking in India

***399. Shrimati Renuka Ray :** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) the reaction of Government to the Reserve Bank's report for 1965 on the trend and progress of banking in India; and

(b) how far the credit policies adopted have helped to restrain the rise of prices ?

The Deputy Minister in the Minister of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra) :

(a) The Report is a factual account of development in the economy, the credit policies pursued by the Reserve Bank and progress in the field of banking legislation and organisation. There is nothing in the Report which calls for any specific reaction by Government.

(b) The Reserve Bank's credit policies aim at ensuring an adequate flow of credits for essential purposes and to restrain price increases. It is not possible to isolate the effect of these policies on prices from other factors operating on prices.

Foreign Exchange Violations

***400. Shri Utiya :**
Shri Madhu Limaye :

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 766 on the 24th March, 1966 and state :

(a) the progress made in registering new cases so far;

(b) the progress made in completing investigation in different cases ;

(c) the progress since made in adjudicating new cases; and

(d) the penalties imposed in regard to cases referred to in part (c) above ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) :

(a) During the period from 1st January, 1966 to the 30th June, 1966 the Enforcement Directorate registered 1,231 new cases.

(b) The Directorate completed investigation in 1,489 cases during the above period.

(c) The total number of cases adjudicated during the above-mentioned period was 426.

(d) Total penalties aggregating to Rs. 6,81,471 were imposed on the parties and Indian and foreign currencies totalling Rs. 44,42,069 were ordered to be confiscated.

Rajasthan Canal Project

***401. Shri D. C. Sharma :**
Shri Yashpal Singh :
Shri P. R. Chakraverti :
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy :
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa :

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken with regard to the taking up of the Rajasthan Canal Project by the Centre and setting up of the Rajasthan Canal Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed) : (a) and (c). No, Sir. The matter is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Incentives to Loop Users

***402. Dr. L. M. Singhvi :**
Shri D. C. Sharma :
Shri Indrajit Gupta :
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa :
Dr. P. Srinivasan :

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the suggestions of Dr. Jack Lippe,

inventor of the 'Loop', for popularising the device in India on a large scale: and

(b) whether Government have decided to give an increased subsidy to doctors and users of the loop on a nation-wide scale ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar) : (a) and (b). The recommendations of Dr. Lippes are under consideration.

Aid from World Bank

***403. Shri S. M. Banerjee :**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam :
Shri Warior :
Shri Daji :
Shri P. C. Borooah :
Shri D. D. Mantri :

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has finally decided the extent of aid for the non-project items in India;

(b) if so, the actual amount sanctioned or promised for sanction;

(c) what was the need of India; and

(d) how far it has been met ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : (a) to (d). The President of the World Bank, on the basis of commitments already made and intentions expressed by Consortium members, has expressed his complete confidence that the entire amount of dollars nine-hundred million of non-projects aid which India and the World Bank consider necessary, will be provided to India during the current financial year. Of this nine-hundred million dollars, arrangements relating to \$314.6 million have been finalised and the rest is under negotiation.

Shortfall in Fourth Plan's Resources

***404. Shri Buta Singh :**
Shri Narasimha Reddy :

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has made any assessment of the shortfall in the Fourth Plan resources ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether in view of the shortfall in resources, the size of the Plan is being cut ?

*** The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra) :** (a) to (c). The resources position for the Fourth Plan and the size of the Plan in the light of this position are under consideration by the Planning Commission in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. The conclusions, with details will be set out in a draft outline of the Plan which is expected to be ready in a few weeks.

Functions of Planning Commission

***405. Shri Kishen Pattanayak :**
Shri Madhu Limaye :
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia :

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the statement of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao to the effect that it was improper not to consult the Planning Commission in the matter of devaluation of the rupee; and

(b) whether Government propose to introduce legislation defining the functions of the Planning Commission and its relations with the Cabinet ?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta) : (a) No such statement has been made by Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao.

(b) No, Sir.

Private Practice by Civil Surgeons

***406. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath :** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some State branches of the Indian Medical Association have represented that whereas those State Governments have decided to ban private practice by Civil Surgeons, but have not, at the same time decided to implement the Central Health Service pay scales;

(b) if so, Government's reaction to those representations; and

(c) the advice, if any Government propose to tender to those State Governments?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar) : (a) No such representation has been received by the Government of India. Information is being collected from the State Governments whether any representation have been received by them.

(b) and (c). Do not arise at this stage.

M/s. Bird & Co.

***407. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty :** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Bird & Company have gone on appeal against the fine imposed by the adjudicator on their foreign exchange lapses;

(b) when the appeal was preferred;

(c) the reasons why the appeal verdict is taking so long when the fine imposed by the Customs has already been cut drastically; and

(d) when the appeal will be over?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) : (a) and (b). Yes. The appeals were filed on 24-11-1965 before the Central Board of Excise and Customs.

(c) The penalties imposed by the Adjudicating Officer have not been cut. Reduction (if any) of the penalties imposed is a matter to be decided in appeal. Under the Customs Act, an appeal cannot be heard until the penalty levied is deposited, unless the Appellate Authority, in its discretion, decides to dispense with such deposit either conditionally or unconditionally on grounds of undue hardship. In this case, on the representation of the party, the Appellate Authority decided that the party should deposit 25% of the penalties and secure the rest of the amount by bank guarantees. This was complied with by the party on 7-5-66, and the appeal matured for consideration only thereafter.

(d) It is not possible to indicate with reasonable precision the date by which the appeal is likely to be disposed of. In view, however, of the complexity of the questions of fact and law involved in the case, the voluminous evidence to be shifted and the time likely to be taken for personal hearing, the disposal of the appeal is likely to take some time. The Central Board of Excise and Customs is fully seized of the importance of the matter and steps are being taken by them to expedite the disposal of the appeals.

Shortage of imported Medicines

***408. Shri Subodh Hansda :**
Shri S. C. Samanta :
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad :
Shri M. L. Dwivedi :

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that imported medicines are out of market or have gone underground since devaluation;

(b) the steps Government have taken to bring out these medicines; and

(c) how Government propose to meet the demand for imported drugs?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar) : (a) No, Sir.

The Government have not received any such reports.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The import policy under the Import Trade Control Regulations in respect of drugs and medicines has been liberalized during the period 1966-67 so as to meet the demand for imported drugs.

Aid to States for Family Planning

*409. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey :** Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to give aid to the State Governments for Family Planning on a 10-year basis instead of from plan to plan ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Governments are taking advantage of the liberalised pattern of assistance to implement the Family Planning Programme in a more vigorous manner.

Deaths due to Induced Abortions

*410. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav :**
Shri P. C. Borooah :
Shri Yashpal Singh :

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the analysis made by Dr. Lippes to the effect that a fairly large number of mothers in India die of the effects of the induced abortions annually is correct;

(b) if so, the details of such deaths and number of children becoming motherless annually ;

(c) whether Dr. Lippes has also made an assessment of I.U.C.D. programme in the country ; and

(d) if so, the results of his enquiry ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar) :

(a) According to the Report given by Dr. Jack Lippes it is roughly estimated that about 180,000 Indian mothers die each year from the effects of induced abortions. The Government of India are not aware of the basis of this statement.

(b) As induced abortion is illegal except on medical grounds, no authentic data is available about the number of deaths due to induced abortions in the country.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Dr. Lippes has reported that the Programme of loop insertion was very successful in some of the States he had visited namely Punjab, West Bengal, Gujarat and Maharashtra, but some of the States like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have not done so well.

Mobile IUCD Clinics

*411. **Shri Karni Singhji :** Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide mobile IUCD clinic in every district in the country ; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to materialise ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar) : (a) and (b). There is already a Family Planning Clinic and a mobile Surgical Unit sanctioned for each district, with one male and one female doctor. The Surgical Unit attends to both Sterilization and I.U.C.D. cases.

A proposal to have one mobile Sterilization Unit separately for each district and also one mobile I.U.C.D. Unit for every 5 lakhs to 7.5 lakhs of population is under consideration.

House-building Advance to Central Government Employees

*412. **Shri P. C. Borooah :** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the increase in the cost of building construction, Govern-

ment have reviewed and revised the amount of house-building advance to Central Government employees of different categories; and

(b) if so, Government's decision in this regard ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna) : (a) and (b). The House Building Advance Rules already provide for grant of loan equal to 36 months basic pay of a Central Government servant, subject to a maximum of Rs. 25,000/-, for construction of a new house or for purchasing a ready built house subject to certain conditions. Funds being limited, enhancement in the quantum of loan will reduce the number of beneficiaries and it will also be beyond the repaying capacity of many Government servants. It is not therefore considered desirable to raise the ceiling of loan at present prescribed under the Rules.

Hotel Industry

***413. Shri Hem Raj :
Shri Daljit Singh :**

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether his ministry have any programme of hotel construction during the Fourth Plan ;

(b) if so, at what places; and

(c) whether any coordination has been made by his Ministry and the Ministry of Transport and Aviation, who have their own programme of hotel construction for the proper functioning of the hotel industry in India ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna) : (a) and (b). The Fourth Plan is still in its formation stage.

(c) Yes. In all important matters consultations are held between the Ministries of Works, Housing and Urban Development and Transport and Aviation.

Lands to Cooperative Societies

***414. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan :
Shri Surendra Pal Singh :**

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided not to allow the Cooperative House-building Societies in Delhi to distribute land to their members, so that the land will belong to the cooperatives and the houses built on them to the members; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna) : (a) and (b). There is a proposal to allot developed land to co-operative house building societies so as to enable them to construct houses/flats on "group housing basis". The objective underlying this proposal is that the society will retain ownership of the land as well as the flats/houses and provide common facilities. The members, to whom houses/flats are allotted, will only be lessees of the society. This proposal is still under consideration.

Reduction in Government Expenditure

***415. Shri P. Kunhan :
Dr. Saradish Roy :
Shri M. N. Swamy :
Shri Imbichibava :
Shri Hem Raj :**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has issued directive to the States and Central Ministries for 10 per cent reduction in Government expenditure;

(b) if so, whether this directive has been implemented by all the States and the Central Ministries ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether the Central Government have also directed that the economy measures should not result in retrenchment of staff?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (d). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See No. LT-6748/66*].

Raids on Business Houses in Calcutta

***416. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy :**
Shri Hem Barua :
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamat :
Shri Nath Pai :

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether soon after assumption of office, he addressed a meeting of the Income-tax and Customs Officials in Calcutta and advised them to go slow in regard to the raids of private business houses and other concerns in the city ;

(b) the number of raids made by these Authorities in Calcutta between the months of August and December, 1965 and the number of raids made during the period from January to June, 1966; and

(c) in how many cases, his permission was sought to raid the houses of some prominent Congress leaders and businessmen and whether such permission was granted ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) : (a) The Finance Minister had occasion to refer to raids generally in the course of a discussion with Income-Tax and Customs Officials in Calcutta soon after assumption of office. It is not a fact that he advised the officials to go slow in regard to the raids in private business houses and other concerns in the city or in regard to any raids at all. What he advised them was that while all proper cases should be pursued vigorously with all the rigours of the law

before undertaking searches the Departments concerned should give proper consideration to the reliability of the information on the basis of which the searches were made so that harassment of innocent persons and consequent embarrassment of Government and unnecessary spending of Government funds might be minimised.

(b) The total number of searches conducted by the Customs and Income Tax officials in Calcutta during the two periods were 349 and 163 respectively.

(c) Under the law, authorisation for search is issued, in respect of Income-tax, by the Commissioner of Income-tax, and in respect of Customs, by the Assistant Collector of Customs. The field officers empowered to issue such authorisation may, when they consider it necessary, seek the advice of their superior officers or of the respective Boards of Revenue. The authorisation of the Minister is not necessary and no case of proposed search was referred to the Minister from the Income-Tax and Customs Departments during the period August, 1965 to June, 1966. Whether in regard to prominent Congress leaders and businessmen or any one at all.

Officer's Tours Abroad

***417. Shri Buta Singh :**
Shri Narasimha Reddy :

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Officers who went abroad during January-July, 1966 and for what purpose ; and

(b) the total amount which Government spent for this purpose ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Economy Drive

*418. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur :**
Shri Lakhmu Bhawani :
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa :
Shri Brij Basi Lal :
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey :

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) the nature and outline of our economy drive during this year and in years to follow at (i) Centre (ii) States (iii) Public Sectors ;

(b) the decisions already taken and what economies may be expected ;

(c) matters still under examination ;

(d) the machinery for effective implementation ; and

(e) whether Government propose to circulate progress report to the Members of Parliament ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra) (a) to (d). A Statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See No. LT—6749/66.*]

(e) So far as the Central Government budget is concerned, a statement showing the economies likely to be effected will be placed on the Table of the House after the review being conducted by the Committee of Secretaries has been completed. It may not, however, be feasible to circulate periodical progress reports among Hon'able Members.

Irrigation and Power Projects in Kerala

*419. **Shri A. K. Gopalan :**
Shri P. Kunhan :

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state :

(a) the allotment asked for by the Kerala Government for Irrigation and Power Projects in the State for the year 1966-67; and

(b) the amount allocated ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed) : (a) Rs. 1975.50 lakhs

(b) Rs. 1775.50 lakhs.

Rural Water Supply Schemes in Kerala

1971. Shri A. K. Gopalan : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state :

(a) the rural water supply schemes which have already been sanctioned in Kerala ;

(b) the amount allotted for each of these schemes ;

(c) the schemes where work has already begun;

(d) when the rest are scheduled to start ; and

(e) the schemes which are in progress in Canannore District ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar) : (a) and (b). The required information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6750/66.*]

(c) and (d). The required information is not available with the Government of India.

(e) Rural water supply schemes in progress in Canannore District are Thekkumpadu, Mattool and Cherukunnu.

Land Prices in Big Cities

1972. Shri M. K. Kumaran : Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the problem of skyrocketing land prices in the big cities of India ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof and the action taken in the matter ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). In 1963, a committee, consisting of Ministers of the Governments of West Bengal, Madras, Maharashtra and Punjab and senior officers of the Central Government was appointed to examine all problems arising from the rapid growth of urban areas. This committee has made a number of recommendations for achieving optimum use of urban land, making land available in adequate quantity at reasonable prices to public authorities and individuals, encouraging cooperative community effort in the field of land development, housing and construction, and preventing concentration of land ownership in a few private hands. Copies of the report of the committee have already been forwarded to the State Governments for necessary action.

Supply of Drinking Water in Rajasthan Desert Areas

1973. Shri M. K. Kumaran : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an inhabitant of the remoter parts of the desert districts in Rajasthan has to travel 10 to 15 miles to obtain supplies of drinking water; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to help the State Government to solve this problem ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar) : (a) Government have no specific information on this point.

(b) The following action has been taken to help the State Government in solving the Water Supply problem of the difficult areas of Rajasthan :—

- (1) During the three Five Year Plans, 51 Urban schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 612.57 lakhs and 146 Rural schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 241.90

lakhs were approved for the State of Rajasthan under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme; and Rs. 558.83 lakhs as loan and Rs. 128.78 lakhs as grants have already been paid to the State Government of Rajasthan.

- (2) The Government of India have sanctioned the setting up of a Special Investigation Division, with four sub-divisions, with 100% Central assistance, to make a survey and assessment of water supply schemes in the difficult and scarcity areas of Rajasthan.
- (3) Under the Local Development Works Programme, 31 piped water supply schemes at a total estimated cost of Rs. 47.77 lakhs have been approved for implementation in the State of Rajasthan, and a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has already been released for the purpose.
- (4) A plan of operations for the systematic exploration of ground water in the scarcity areas of Rajasthan is being implemented with the assistance of United Nations Special Fund.
- (5) The Government of Rajasthan have prepared a Master Plan for Rural Water Supply in their State at an estimated cost of Rs. 54,36,91,000. Their request for funds is receiving the attention of the Government of India.

Anti-sea Erosion Work in Kerala

1974. Shri Vasudevan Nair : Will the Minister of **Irrigation of Power** be pleased to state :

- (a) the amount spent for anti-sea erosion work in Kerala in 1965-66 ;
- (b) the places where sea wall is now being constructed;

(c) the amount set apart for anti-sea erosion work in 1966-67 ; and

(d) the target achieved in the construction of sea wall, groynes etc. so far ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed) :

(a) Rs. 67 lakhs.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. 51 LT-67/66*].

(c) Rs. 75 lakhs.

(d) By the end of the Third Plan, about 38 miles of Sea wall and 553 Groynes have been constructed.

Development of Hill Areas in Kerala

1975. Shri Imbichibava :

Shri A. K. Gopalan :

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission have finalised schemes for the development of hill areas in Kerala ;

(b) if so, the details of these schemes; and

(c) when are these going to be implemented ?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta) :

(a) and (b). the details of the special programmes for development of the hill areas will be worked out at the time of the formulation of the States' Draft Fourth Five Year Plans.

(c) Does not arise.

Mental Hospitals in Kerala

1976. Shri Imbichibava :

Shri A. K. Gopalan :

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state :

(a) the total outlay for the expansion of Mental Hospitals in Kerala during the Fourth Plan ;

(b) the hospitals which are going to be expanded ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to start new mental hospitals ; and

(d) if so, the places selected for the same ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar) : (a) The total outlay for the expansion of Mentals in Hospital in Kerala during the Fourth Plan has been tentatively proposed as Rs. 25 lakhs.

(b) The Hospitals proposed to be expanded are the Mental Hospitals at Trivandrum, Calicut and Trichur.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Indian Repatriates from Burma

1977. Shri Karni Singhji : Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to rehabilitate the Indian migrants from Burma on the lands commanded by the Rajasthan Canal ;

(b) if so, the number of families to be rehabilitated ;

(c) the area of land earmarked for the purpose ; and

(d) the possible location of the area to be allotted ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed) : (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Irrigation Facilities in Kerala

1979. Shri M. K. Kumaran : Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that expansion of irrigation facilities in Kerala was delayed

because funds allotted for this purpose were diverted for other purposes by the State Government ;

(b) if so, the details regarding such diversion during the Third Five Year Plan ; and

(c) the steps taken to utilise the funds for the purpose for which they were allotted ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed) : (a) to some extent it has been so.

(b) Against the original Third Plan provision of Rs. 11.42 crores, the actual expenditure has been about Rs 10.8 crores.

(c) Project-wise allocations of funds each year, are made after detailed discussion at the meeting of the Working Group attended by representatives of the State Government and those of the Central Ministries concerned and the Planning Commission. Diversion of some funds from irrigation sector to power sector has taken place on account of acceleration of works on some power schemes in Kerala and the need for additional funds for those projects. Allocation to the irrigation sector has been based on the progress of works and requirements of funds indicated by State Government at each Annual Plan discussion

Water Supply Scheme for Kasargode

1980. Shri Vasudevan Nair : Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the water supply scheme for Kasargode in Kerala State for technical sanction;

(b) if so, whether the sanction has been granted ;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

1274 (A)LS—3

(c) Kasargode Water Supply Scheme, at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.32 lakhs was referred to this Ministry by the Planning Commission on 28th June, 1966. The State Government have requested that this scheme be approved under the rural phase of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme. The Planning Commission has been informed that according to the 1961 census report, this town has been classified as urban and the scheme cannot, therefore, be considered under the rural phase of the Programme. However, if the State Government desire to take up this scheme under the urban phase of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, they may approve and execute the scheme under the powers delegated to them.

Aid for Family Planning

1981. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani : Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state the total amount given to the States (State-wise) by the Government for the Family Planning propagation and utilization during the year 1966-67 ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): Out of the total budget provision of Rs. 1,300 lakhs for the implementation of Family Planning Programme during the year 1966-67, a sum of Rs. 907 lakhs has been sanctioned so far, as Grants-in-aid to the State Governments, as per details given below :—

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount (In lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48.44
2.	Assam	22.56
3.	Bihar	35.17
4.	Gujarat	42.40
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	12.78
6.	Kerala	117.60
7.	Madhya Pradesh	58.45
8.	Madras	55.70

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount (in lakhs)
9.	Maharashtra	123.72
10.	Mysore	71.29
11.	Orissa	30.20
12.	Punjab	69.11
13.	Rajasthan	75.29
14.	Uttar Pradesh	97.79
15.	West Bengal	46.50
		907.00

The State Governments are utilising it for the promotion of different schemes under this programme.

Overtime Allowances to Central Government Employees

1982. **Shri Sezhiyan** : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount of overtime allowances paid to the Central Government employees in 1965-66?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : The required information in respect of employees serving in Central Government offices all over India is not readily available and it is considered that the time and labour involved in collecting such information will not be commensurate with the result to be achieved. The amount of overtime allowance paid to office staff employed in the Secretariat for the year ending May, 1966 is given below:

June 1965, to May 1966 Rs. 34,37,785

Cars Maintained by Government in Delhi

1983. **Shri Sezhiyan** : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cars maintained in Delhi by Government at present for use by various Ministries and Departments; and

(b) the annual cost of maintenance on them?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : (a) and (b). Up-to-date information is being collected from the various Ministries/Departments and will be laid on the Table as soon as available.

Raising Age of Marriage

1984. **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida** : Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey carried out by the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, points out that if no girl is allowed to marry before 19, the birth rate can be halved in about 20 years;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to raise the marriage age from 16 to 19 years in case of girls; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Suhila Nayar) : (a) The Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, has not carried out any such survey but according to the calculations by that Institute on the basis of the existing information on the fertility rates by age at marriage of females, it is estimated that there will be 27% decline in the birth rate in the stable population if average age of marriage for female raises from 15.6 to 19.2.

(b) and (c). The Central Family Planning Council at its meeting held at Bangalore on the 27th and 28th June, 1966, adopted a resolution that social-welfare agencies and other voluntary organisations may continue to make efforts further to create public opinion for raising the age of marriage and that the existing laws may be reviewed for the purpose of raising the age of marriage.

Water Supply Schemes in Kerala

1985. **Shri Pottakkatt** :
Shri A. V. Raghavan :
Shri Mohammed Koya :

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in carrying out the Cannanore, Tellicherry and Mahe water supply schemes in Kerala; and

(b) the nature of works likely to be taken up during this year?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar) : (a) As the details of the scheme for the supply of water to Cannanore, Tellicherry and Mahe furnished by the Government of Kerala were inadequate, the State Chief Engineer has been asked by the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation of the Directorate General of Health Services to submit the details in a complete shape for scrutiny and approval. These details are still awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

Pazhassi Irrigation Scheme

1886. **Shri Pottakkatt :**

Shri A.V. Raghavan :

Shri Mohammed Koya :

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have decided to divert the funds meant for Pazhassi Irrigation Scheme for the Kallada Irrigation scheme ;

(b) whether it is a fact that "Pazhassi" is the only irrigational project sanctioned in the Cannanore district of Kerala so far; and

(c) when the "Pazhassi" project will be completed?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed) :

(a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) The project is programmed to be completed by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Gold Smuggling

1987. **Shri V. V. Thevar :** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) the value of smuggled goods sized on the East Coast from Madras to Kanyakumari in 1964-65 and 1965-66 ;

(b) the amount incurred on the staff who seized the goods during the above period ; and

(c) whether Government propose to employ helicopters for effective patrolling in this area for this purpose.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : (a) The value of smuggled goods seized on the East Coast between Madras and Kanyakumari in 1964-65 and 1965-66 is Rs. 31,70,167/- and Rs. 38,72,802/- respectively.

(b) The amount incurred on the staff during 1964-65 and 1965-66 is Rs. 7,91,120 and Rs. 8,29,872/- respectively.

(c) Government have constantly under review various means to strengthen the patrolling of coastal areas.

वक्फ बोर्ड द्वारा पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजन को मुतावल्ली के रूप में रजिस्टर किया जाना

1988. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 17 मई, 1966 के 'वीर भर्जुन' में प्रकाशित इस टिप्पणी की ओर दिलाया गया है कि नासिर हुसैन नामक एक पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजन को वक्फ बोर्ड में 1962 में मुतावल्ली के रूप में रजिस्टर किया था जबकि उसने भारतीय नागरिकता प्राप्त नहीं की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सारे मामले की जांच की गई है; और

(ग) इसे जांच के फलस्वरूप किन तथ्यों का पता चला है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (श्री फलकहीन अहमद) : (क) से (ग). दरगाह सन्निया से सम्बद्ध वक्फ नामे की शर्तों के अनुसार सैयद नासिर हुसैन 1962 में उक्त दरगाह के

सज्जदानशील और मूलवली बने थे। उनकी प्रार्थना पर दिल्ली वक्फ बोर्ड ने केन्द्रीय वक्फ अधिनियम 1954 की धारा 25 के अन्तर्गत वक्फ को रजिस्टर कर लिया। सैयद नासिर हुसैन की नागरिकता का प्रश्न न्यायालय में विचाराधीन है।

Establishment of Industries in U.P.

1989. **Shri S. M. Banerjee** : Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether some more industries, large, medium and small, are likely to be established in U.P. during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) if so, the names of those industries; and

(c) the aid promised to set up those industries?

The Minister for Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Four Central industrial projects *viz.*, Gorakhpur Fertilisers, Gorakhpur, Antibiotics plant, Rishikesh, Heavy Electricals project, Hardwar and the Diesel Locomotive Works Varanasi, which are under implementation, will be completed during the Fourth Plan. Among the new large and medium industrial projects included in the Central Sector during the Fourth Plan and whose locations have been decided, the following are proposed to be set up in U.P. : a Heavy Pumps and Compressors Project and a Heavy Structural Project at Naini (Allahabad) and a Central Foundry Forge for Heavy Electricals at Hardwar. In addition, the Railway Board have under consideration a proposal to set up a steel foundry at Naini (Allahabad).

In the State Sector, two major schemes *viz.* Datta Cement Factory and manufacture of optical instruments at the Precision Instruments Factory, Lucknow, which are under implementation, will be completed during the Fourth Plan. As regards new

projects to be set up by the State Government during the Fourth Plan period, decision will be taken at the time of the finalisation of the State Plan.

As regards the small industries sector, it is not possible to say at this stage about the types of industries that would be set up during the Fourth Plan period as most of them will be in the private sector.

(c) Central assistance to the State for the development of industries in the Fourth Plan will be decided at the time of the finalisation of the State Plan.

Unemployment Problem

1990. **Shri H.C. Linga Reddy** :

Shri P.R. Chakraverti :

Shri S.C. Samanta :

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad :

Shri M.L. Dwivedi :

Shri Subodh Hansda :

Shri Dasaratha Deb :

Shri Biren Dutta :

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the Third Five Year Plan has solved the unemployment problem and the extent of backlog of unemployment and under-employment spilling over to the Fourth-Five Year Plan; and

(b) the employment potential of the Fourth Plan, both educated and uneducated, skilled and unskilled?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta) : (a) It is estimated that during the Third Plan, employment opportunities of the order of 10.5 million were created outside agriculture and about 4 million within agriculture. Estimates of unemployment and under-employment are subject to many limitations. It is reckoned, however, that at the beginning of the Fourth Plan, the backlog of unemployment was of the order of 9 to 10 million, of whom about three-fourths were in the rural areas. The total number of unemployed persons willing and available to take up additional work is reckoned roughly at about 16 million.

(b) Questions relating to employment for the Fourth Plan are under examination in connection with the preparation of the Draft Outline.

भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर तस्क़र व्यापार

1991. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 19/20 मई 1966 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर स्थित रूपीडोह चौकी के रास्ते भारी मात्रा में रूसी, चीनी और पाकिस्तानी सामान चोरी छिपे भारत में लाया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) नेपाल विभिन्न देशों से निर्मित वस्तुएं आयात करता है और भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर कोई नियमित सीमा शुल्क घेरा न होने से इनमें से कुछ वस्तुएं भारत में चली आती हैं लेकिन जहां तक सरकार को मालूम है, वस्तुओं का इस प्रकार चोरी-छिपे रूप में लाना-ले जाना बहुत ही छोटे पैमाने पर होता रहा है ।

(ग) सीमा क्षेत्रों में तैनात सभी अफसरों को सावधान किया गया है । नेपाल सरकार का ध्यान भी इस मामले की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है ।

Lengthening of Rajasthan Canal

1992. Shri Eswara Roddy: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Barmer Zila Parishad

has demanded lengthening of the Rajasthan Canal by another 100 miles; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakharuddin Ahmed): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Committee on Technical Consultancy Service

1993. Shri R. Barua :

Shri R. S. Pandey :

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) whether the constitution of the Committee on Technical Consultancy Service has been finalised and whether it has started functioning;

(b) the progress of the work of the Committee ; and

(c) when the Committee is likely to submit its report ?-

The Minister for Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has held four meetings since it was set up in February, 1966.

(c) The Committee is expected to submit its report in September/October, 1966.

चूहों के उत्पाद पर नियंत्रण

1994. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय खाद्य शिल्प (फूड टेकनालाजिकल) अनुसन्धान संस्था के निदेशक ने सलाह दी है कि चूहों के उत्पाद पर नियन्त्रण करने के लिए एक प्रथक मन्त्रालय स्थापित किया जाय ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने कहा है कि चूहे प्रति वर्ष 4600 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य का भनाज नष्ट कर देते हैं जबकि सरकार का वार्षिक बजट 2800 करोड़ रुपये का होता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशैला नायर) : (क) चूहों के उत्पाद पर नियन्त्रण करने का प्रश्न राष्ट्रीय कुन्तक नियन्त्रण समिति के विचाराधीन है और केन्द्रीय खाद्य तकनीकी अनुसन्धान संस्था के निदेशक इसके एक सदस्य हैं। इस समिति ने सरकार को अभी अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश नहीं की है। इस निदेशक ने कुन्तक नियन्त्रण समिति को एक नोट भेजा है जिसमें सुझाव दिया गया है कि कुन्तक नियन्त्रण अभियान को सन्तोष-जनक ढंग से चलाने के लिये एक अभिवार्यता यह भी होगी कि इसके लिये एक अलग विभाग खोला जाये जिस में कुन्तक नियन्त्रण अभियान को योजनाबद्ध करने, उसके लिये कार्य व्य नियुक्ति करने तथा उसे कार्यान्वित करने के लिये उच्च योग्यता वाले तकनीकी कर्मचारी हों।

(ख) निदेशक ने समिति को ऐसा कोई विवरण नहीं भेजा है।

(ग) प्रश्न के (क) और (ख) भागों के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुये यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मुजमेलपुर गांव में भोजन के विषाक्त होने का मामला

1995. श्री रामदेवरान्ध्र :

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लवाण :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मई, 1968 के दूसरे सप्ताह में दिल्ली के मुजमेलपुर गांव

में एक बारात के 54 व्यक्ति मिठाई खाने के बाद बंहे-श हो गये थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बारात के लोग धोये के पेडों में कोई विष-कृत पदार्थ होने के कारण बंहे-श हुए थे ;

(ग) मिठाई कहाँ से लाई गई थी ; और

(घ) इस सस्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशैला नायर) : (क) मिठाई खाने के पश्चात् बारात के सदस्यों में उल्टियां धावे या अतिसार या दोनों के ही लक्षण दिखाई दिए। लगभग 32 रोगियों को जिनको इलाज की आवश्यकता थी, अस्पताल में भर्ती कर दिया गया। बाकी रोगियों का अमीपुर के प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र के बहिरंग रोगी विभाग में इलाज किया गया।

(ख) 8 मई, 1968 का प्रतः 9.30 बजे चाय के साथ बालू-शाही, पेड़ा, सब्जु और धमती बंसा मिठियां खाने के पश्चात् बारात के सदस्यों में भोजन विष-कृत के लक्षण पाये गये। महामारी विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण से पता चला कि सम्भवतया जिस खांये से पेड़ा बनाया गया था वह विषैला हो गया था और उल्टे यह विष-कृतता हो गई।

(ग) मिठाईयां बटु के पिता के घर मुजमेलपुर गांव में बनाई गई थीं। पेड़ा बाजार से खरीदे गये धोये से बनाया गया था जो दो दिन तक रखे रहने के कारण वासी हो गया था।

(घ) वे मिठाईयां जिससे यह विषा-कृतता हां गयी थी, नष्ट करने के लिए कच्चे में से ली गई थीं।

परिवहन सम्बन्धी समस्याओं का अध्ययन

1995. श्री विवेकानन्द शर्मा : क्या योजना तथा परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि परिवहन सम्बन्धी समस्याओं का अध्ययन करने के लिए हाल में एक सम्मेलन बुलाया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्मेलन में किन मुख्य बातों पर विचार किया गया ; और

(ग) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का राष्ट्रीय राज-पथों से मिलाते के बारे में सम्मेलन में क्या सिफारिशें की गई ?

योजना तथा परिवहन मन्त्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) : (क) जी हाँ। परिवहन अध्ययन सम्बन्धी द्वितीय सम्मेलन 20 तथा 21 मई, 1966 का नई दिल्ली में योजना आयोग के परिवहन अध्ययन के लिए संयुक्त अध्ययन दल ने बुलाया था।

(ख) इस सम्मेलन ने संयुक्त अध्ययन दल द्वारा किये जाने वाले तथा जिनका मूल-पात अध्ययन दल ने स्वयं किया है उन जिनसे परिवहन अध्ययनों और क्षेत्रीय परिवहन सर्वेक्षणों की प्रगति एवं इनसे सम्बन्धित समस्याओं की प्रगति का परीक्षण किया।

(ग) सम्मेलन ने जो सिफारिशें की हैं उनमें यह विचार भी व्यक्त किया है कि विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में महत्वपूर्ण मुख्य राजमार्गों की मिलाने वाली सड़कों के लिए व्यवस्था की जाय। इसके अतिरिक्त यह भी आवश्यक है कि कृषि उत्पादक केंद्रों को बाजार से जोड़ने वाली सड़कों में सुधार करना अनिवार्य है।

Cooking Gas

1997. Shrimati Savitri Nigam :

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state whether the production of cooking gas from the sewage plant as is being done in all the European countries, is going to be taken up to

supply cooking gas at cheap rates to the urban consumers in the near future?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): Sewage Gas is not being used for domestic purposes in European Countries as Natural Gas and Coal Gas is found to be cheaper. In some places, the sludge gas is, however, being used for running the machinery in sewage treatment plants.

In the city of Bombay, sludge gas is being used to a limited extent for domestic use. The work carried out at the Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur, has shown that instead of treating sewage by conventional method which includes sludge digestion and gas production, it will be economical to treat it by oxidation ponds method. The latter method does not produce gas.

रामपुर में अफीम का एकड़ा खाना

1998. श्री मुकमल चन्द कटुवाल :

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

श्री बड़े :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अप्रैल, 1966 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में रामपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में एक व्यक्ति के पास से ग्यारह किलो अफीम पकड़ी गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ये अफीम कहाँ से साई गई थी ; और

(ग) इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र जीबरी) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). क्यास ही नहीं उठे।

सहकारी समितियां

1999. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री 20 अप्रैल, 1966 के अति-रांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4000 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पहली तीन श्रेणियों की सहकारी समितियों के सम्बन्ध में तय किये गये मामलों का पूरा व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ख) किन किन समितियों को भूमि दी गई है और किन-किन समितियों को अभी तक भूमि नहीं दी गई है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा—देखिये संख्या LT6752/66]

Contraceptive factory at Trivandrum

2000. Shri Warior :

Shri P. R. Chakraverti :

Shri Vishwanath Pandey :

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the negotiations with foreign companies for collaboration in setting up a Contraceptive Factory at Trivandrum have since been completed;

(b) if so, the terms of collaboration;

(c) when the factory is likely to go into production;

(d) the production capacity of the factory; and

(e) the total cost of the factory?

The Minister of **Health and Family Planning** (Dr. Sushila Nayar) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Negotiations to settle the terms of collaboration are still under progress.

factory is likely to go into production 18 months after the agreement is signed with foreign collaborators.

(d) Initially the production capacity is expected to be 144 million pieces per year.

(e) As the negotiations with foreign companies for collaboration are still under progress, it is not possible, at present, to give the total cost of the factory.

Jawai Bund (Rajasthan)

2001. Dr. L. M. Singhi : Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to :

(a) whether it is proposed to augment the capacity of Jawai Bund (Rajasthan) and to increase its catchment area; and

(b) if so, the quantum of Central assistance and the target date for its completion?

The Minister of **Irrigation and Power** (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed) :

(a) The Government of Rajasthan have prepared a project report and estimate amounting to Rs. 114 lakhs, for diversion of waters of Sei River in Udaipur District into the Jawai reservoir. The State Government propose to sponsor the project for inclusion in the Fourth Plan. The project report has not yet been received by the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Bank Reserves and Profits

2002. Shri Bibhuti Mishra :
Shri K. N. Tiwary :

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :]

(a) the total bank reserves and profits from 1960 to 1965;

(b) whether it is a fact that the bank reserves and rate of profits were high in 1965;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) how far it has helped in making rise in prices?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) (a)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Published reserves of all commercial banks (in Rs. crores)	33.4	36.5	40.7	44.3	47.1	49.6
Profits before tax (in Rs. crores) in respect of all scheduled banks and non-scheduled banks having paid up capital and reserves of Rs. 5 lakhs and above	21.4	28.5	28.4	31.0	35.0	32.0**

(**Excluding seven banks from whom information is still awaited.)

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Incidence of T. B. in Kanpur

2003. Shri S.M. Banerjee : Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the highest number of T.B. cases are in Kanpur;

(b) if so, whether the Government of U.P. have asked for some financial aid to set up a T.B. hospital in Kanpur; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar) :
(a) No Survey has been undertaken in Kanpur to indicate the exact prevalence of T.B.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Central Assistance to U.P.

2004. Shrimati Savitri Nigam : Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.P. Government have been repeatedly asking for more Central assistance keeping in view its large population and its limited resources as well as economic, social and industrial backwardness; and

(b) their demands and the reaction of Government thereto ?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta) :

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir, these and all other relevant factors for determining Central assistance will be taken into account in finalising the quantum of Central assistance for the State's Fourth Five Year Plan.

Chairman, Central Board of Direct Taxes

2005. Shri Madhu Limaye :
Shri Kishen Patnayak :
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia :

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4172 on the 21st April, 1966 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that when an amount of Rs. 56.60 lakhs was allowed as 'speculation loss' in the assessment of the Kilachand Devichand Group, the present Chairman of the Central Board of Direct Taxes was the immediate superior officer/ or superior officer of the Income Tax Officer who allowed this speculation loss;

(b) if so, whether any action was taken against this immediate superior officer/ or superior officer; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : (a) The assessment order under reference was passed by an Income Tax Offi

er, Bombay, on 24-3-54. The present Chairman, Central Board of Direct Taxes, who was then Inspecting Assistant Commissioner was the immediate superior of this Income Tax Officer until 2-3-54, on which date he left on transfer to Calcutta. Shri M. N. Wagh, who has since retired from Government service, was the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner having jurisdiction over the Income Tax Officer concerned on 24-3-54, the date on which the assessment order was made.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It was not found that either of the two superior officers was responsible for the decision of the Income Tax Officer in this case.

Rephrasing of Loans

2206. Shri Shree Narayan Das : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's expectation that the World Bank could be able to persuade some members of the Consortium to agree to rephrasing of the loans and repayment thereof has been fulfilled;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of fulfilment; and

(c) the total amount of foreign loan that India will have to pay this year as a result of such rephrasing?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : (a) and (b). Aid negotiations with members of the India Consortium are carried on in the first instance through Consortium and World Bank auspices. In the course of such negotiations in the current year, the need for non-project assistance as such has been indicated by the World Bank to the various Consortium countries; it has also been pointed out in that connection that debt rescheduling, which includes both principal and interest, is a form of quickly drawable non-project aid. So far Canada has agreed to postpone a repayment of Canadian \$ 10 million or Rs. 6.92 crores. The reactions of other members are awaited.

(c) The total amount of repayment of principal and payment of interest on account of foreign loans during the current year is estimated at Rs. 177.12 crores. How much of this will be rephased is not yet known.

Squatting in public places

2207. Shri P. C. Borooah : Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to make squatting in public places and premises as a cognizable offence ;

(b) if so, in what circumstances ; and

(c) Government's decision in the matter ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The proposal under consideration is to declare squatting and re-squatting a cognizable offence by amending the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958.

Plots for Rehabilitation of Squatters in Delhi

2208. Shri P. C. Borooah :
Shri Gulshan :
Shri P. R. Chakraverti :
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy :

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has asked the Delhi Administration not to develop further 80 sq. yard plots in Delhi for the rehabilitation of squatters and to develop only 25 sq. yard plots ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna) : (a) and (b). The number of

families squatting on Government and public lands prior to the 31st July, 1960 was estimated at about 50,000. Since then this number has gone up by approximately another 20,000 families and fresh squatting is even now taking place. So far alternative accommodation under the Jhuggis and Jhopris Removal Scheme has been provided to about 20,000 families. Thus about 50,000 families still remain to be removed from Government and public lands. In order to resolve the problem of squatters expeditiously, emphasis for the present is being laid on the development of 25 square yard plots so that alternative accommodation may be provided to a larger number of eligible squatters. It has, however, been left to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to decide whether or not any more 80 square yard plots should be developed.

कृषि ऋण निगम

2009. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री 17 फरवरी, 1966 के सार्वजनिक प्रश्न संख्या 67 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्यों में कृषि ऋण निगमों की स्थापना करने की योजना सम्बन्धी धनोपचारिक दल द्वारा की गई सिफारिश पर सरकार द्वारा इस बीच विचार कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) और (ख) : यह मामल धर्मी विचारार्थ है ।

बुद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना

2010. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री रामचन्द्र उल्लास :

श्री कुलेश्वर मीना :

श्री निरंजित स्वामी :

श्री जेष्ठे :

क्या योजना सत्ता समाज कल्याण मन्त्री 25 फरवरी 1966 के सार्वजनिक प्रश्न संख्या 97 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बुद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना देश भर में कब लागू की जायेगी ; और

(ख) इस योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस पर होने वाला बाले व्यय में राज्य सरकारों का कितना प्रदान होगा ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्रीमती चन्द्र शेरर) : (क) और (ख) : यह योजना अभी विचारार्थ है ।

Seizure of Gold in Bombay

2011. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey :

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavalya :

Shri Rameshwarannand :

Shri Raghunath Singh :

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 3,000 tolas of contraband gold valued at Rs. 8.5 lakhs was seized on the 6th May, 1966 from a house in a Bombay Suburb by the Central Excise Officers, Bombay; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chandhuri) : (a) On 6th May, 1966 the officers of the Bombay Central Excise Collectorate seized, 5,000 tolas of gold bearing foreign markings valued at Rs. 3,12,500/- at the international rate then prevailing from a house at Bandra, a suburb of Bombay.

(b) One person was arrested and subsequently released on bail. The case is under investigation.

**Accommodation for employees of
Public Undertakings**

2012. **Shri Yashpal Singh :**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad
Shri M. L. Dwivedi :
Shri S. C. Samanta :
Shri Subodh Hansda :
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav :

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of public undertakings are not entitled to the allotment of Government accommodation ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the arrangements being made to provide them residential accommodation ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) . Government residential accommodation in the General Pool maintained by this Ministry is intended primarily for persons who are in Central Government service and it is for the public undertakings to consider measures for providing residential accommodation to their staff.

दिल्ली के गांवों में परिवार नियोजन

2013. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के गांवों में परिवार नियोजन को लोकप्रिय बनाने के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ; और

(ख) अब तक कितने गांवों में प्रचार कार्य किया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री
(डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) दिल्ली

के गांवों में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं :—

- (1) सामुदायिक नेताओं की पहिचान तथा प्रशिक्षण और संचार के माध्यम के रूप में उनका उपयोग ।
- (2) कठपुतलियों के खेल, सिनेमा, गाड़ियों, नाटकों तथा प्रसूति एवं शिशु स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन केन्द्रों के कर्मचारियों के द्वारा घर घर पर प्रचार करने के माध्यम से व्यक्तिगत, वर्गगत और व्यापक संचार एवं प्रेरणा कार्यों का आयोजन प्रदर्शनियों, गोष्ठियों, सामूहिक बैठकों और पुनश्चर्या शिविरों का आयोजन तथा उनके अनुसरण में बन्धु-करण और गर्भाशयी गर्भरोधक (लूप) शिविरों का आयोजन ।
- (3) स्थानीय दैनिक समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन देना तथा परिवार नियोजन सम्बन्धी साहित्य का वितरण करना ।
- (4) परिवार नियोजन के बोर्डों का प्रदर्शन तथा दिल्ली परिवहन की बसों पर पट्टे लगाना ।
- (5) देहात की दाईयों को इस काम में सम्मिलित करना ।
- (6) प्रचलित गर्भरोधकों को देने के लिए स्थानीय डिपो होल्डरों की नियुक्ति ।
- (7) खण्ड विकास अधिकारियों के सहयोग से पंचायत नेताओं के साथ बैठकें ।
- (ख) 117 गांव ।

धन की कमी के कारण सिंचाई योजनाओं को पूरा करने में विलम्ब

2014. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि धन की कमी के कारण अनेक सिंचाई योजनाएं निर्धारित समय में पूरी नहीं की जा सकीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जुलाई, 1966 के अन्त में योजनाओं का राज्यवार विवरण क्या है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (श्री फख्रुद्दीन अहमद) : (क) से (ग). वार्षिक अवलोकन और केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों के बीच विचार-विमर्श के आधार पर और राज्यों के संसाधनों तथा सम्भावित केन्द्रीय सहायता को ध्यान में रखते हुए सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिये धन राशि निर्धारित की जाती है। कठिन आर्थिक स्थिति के कारण सिंचाई स्कीमों को इतनी धन राशि नहीं दी जा सकी कि उन्हें तेजी से पूरा किया जा सके। इस कारण लगभग सभी स्कीमों को पूरा करने में उस समय से अधिक देर लग गई जो कि स्कीमों को बनाने और स्वीकार करने के समय निर्धारित किया गया था।

परन्तु सरकार समय-समय पर यह देखने के लिये पुनरवलोकन करती रहती है कि सिंचाई स्कीमों को जल्दी पूरा करने के लिये वह उनके लिये कितना अतिरिक्त धन दे सकती है।

त्रिवेन्द्रम आयुर्वेदिक केन्द्र

2015. श्री किन्दर लाल :

श्री त्रिवेन्द्रम आयुर्वेदिक केन्द्र :

क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री त्रिवेन्द्रम आयुर्वेदिक केन्द्र के बारे में 14 अप्रैल, 1966 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या

3651 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या राज्य सरकार से परामर्श करके इस केन्द्र का स्तर ऊंचा करने के प्रस्ताव पर इस बीच विचार कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या निर्णय लिया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नाथर) : (क) और (ख). यह विषय अभी विचाराधीन है।

Mitra Committee's Report on Dowlaishwaram Anicut

2016. Shri Kindar Lal :

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey :

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1504 on the 3rd March, 1956 regarding Mitra Committee's report on Dowlaishwaram Anicut and state :

(a) whether Government have considered finally the report of the Mitra Committee on Dowlaishwaram Anicut over the River Godavari ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be considered finally ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed) : (a) Yes.

(b) The recommendations of the Committee have been accepted and forwarded for necessary action to the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) The question does not arise.

Cheap Plots For Pavement Dwellers in Delhi

2017. Shrimati Savitri Nigam : Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new scheme has been chalked out to provide cheap plots to the pavement dwellers in Delhi; and

(b) if, so the details thereof ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Complaints Against C.P.W.D. Enquiry Offices in Delhi

श्री R. S. Pandey :
श्री R. Barua :

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there have recently been numerous complaints against the C.P.W.D. Enquiry Offices in various Government Colonies in Delhi to the effect that the complaints about minor repairs and other jobs by the residents are not attended to promptly ; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken by Government to ensure the proper working of these Enquiry Offices and ensure prompt action on the complaints made by the residents ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna) : (a) Some complaints of delay are received occasionally.

(b) Requisitions from allottees of Government quarters are attended to as quickly as possible. Sometimes there is delay for want of requisite materials. To ensure prompt compliance with requisitions, senior officers of the Central Public Works Department are required to visit the Enquiry Offices quite frequently.

दिल्ली में सरकारी अस्पताल

" 2019. श्री हुकम चन्द कट्ठावाय :
श्री भागवत झा प्राजाद :

श्री सोनावने :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री 21 अप्रैल, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4189 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली में सरकारी अस्पतालों में शय्याओं की संख्या बढ़ाने के प्रश्न पर इस बीच विचार कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यह काम कब पूरा किया जायगा ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री सुशीला नायर) : (क) दिल्ली में विभिन्न अस्पतालों में इस समय शय्याओं का वितरण इस प्रकार है :—

सफदरजं अस्पताल	1,142
विलिंग्डन अस्पताल	600
इविन अस्पताल	1,068
जी० बी० पन्त अस्पताल	258
लेडी हाडिंग मैडिकल कालेज	567
कलावती सरण शिशु अस्पताल	158
अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा	
विज्ञान संस्थान	555
निगम के अस्पताल	2,146

दिल्ली में सरकारी अस्पतालों में पलंगों की संख्या को बढ़ाने के प्रश्न पर सरकार निरन्तर विचार करती आ रही है बशर्ते कि इसके लिए धन उपलब्ध हो ।

(ख) और (ग). यदि धन उपलब्ध हो सका तो चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी और अधिक पलंगों की व्यवस्था करने का विचार है जिसका व्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

सफदरजंग अस्पताल	395
विलिंग्डन अस्पताल	360

ईविन अस्पताल	48 जले दूधों के बाई के लिए
जी बी पन्त अस्पताल	150
लेडो हॉस्पिटल मेडिकल कालेज	200
कलवाना सरण शिशु अस्पताल	42 बाल चिकित्सा पलंग
निगम के अस्पताल	44 पृथक्करण क्षय रोग पलंग

Rents for Requisitioned Houses

2020. **Shri Kashi Ram Gupta**: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the heavy increase in bank rates, there is any proposal to raise the rate of interest to be allowed on investment in buildings for the purpose of calculating monthly and yearly values and amounts of rents payable to owners by Government for houses acquired by Government, so that investment in housing may be accelerated ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna) : (a) No. The amount of compensation payable in respect of a requisitioned house is fixed by agreement with the party and failing such agreement, on the basis of the award of the Arbitrator, in accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952. The element of interest to be allowed on the investment is not taken into account specifically while fixing the compensation.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

जाली नोट

2021. **श्री रामनेतक यादव** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 मार्च 1966 को 1 रुपये से लेकर 100 रुपये तक की कीमत वाले कितने नोट चल रहे थे ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि कड़ी निगरानी के बावजूद देश में जाली नोट बन रहे हैं ;

(ग) जाली नोट बनाने वाले कितने व्यक्ति 1965-66 में और 1966 में अब तक गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ; और

(घ) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री जवाहर चौधरी) :

(क) रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा जारी किये गये और चल रहे 1 रुपये से 100 रुपये तक के नोटों की कुल संख्या 31 मार्च 1966 को 367, 49,39,349 थी ।

(ख) जाली नोट बनाये जाने के कुछ मामले समय-समय पर सरकार की जानकारी में आये हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह यथासमय सभा के मेज पर पर रख दी जायगी ।

Exemption to Non-Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies

2022. **Dr. Renen Sen** : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government have asked the Reserve Bank of India and the Union Finance Ministry to exempt Non-agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies from the purview of the amended regulations of the Banking Companies ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : (a) and (b). The West Bengal Government has addressed the Government of India seeking (i) exemption of the Salary-earners' co-operative credit societies from the provisions of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (as applicable to cooperative societies) and (ii) relaxation of requirements relating to the maintenance of minimum cash reserves and liquid assets in the case of urban co-operative banks. The matter has been considered in consultation with the Reserve Bank, and, as a result, the Reserve Bank has issued a circular on the 20th July, 1966 to all State Registrars of Cooperative Societies indicating the conditions on the fulfilment of which the Salary-earners' co-operative credit societies can go out of the purview of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 under Section 36 A(2) of the said Act. As regards the relaxation of requirements relating to maintenance of minimum cash reserves and liquid assets, the proposition is not acceptable.

कोढ़ निवारण के लिये स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं को सहायता

2023. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ऐसी कौन-कौन सी स्वयंसेवी संस्थायें हैं जिनका कोढ़ के रोगियों का घर में रहते रहते इलाज करने के लिये इस समय केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशोला नायर) : कुष्ठ रोगियों का घर में रहते रहते इलाज के लिये जिन स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं को इस समय केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जा रही है उनके नाम इस प्रकार हैं :—

आन्ध्र प्रदेश

1. श्री बी० एस० एस० देवास्थानम् अन्नवरम्, पूर्वी गोदावरी जिला ।

2. कुष्ठ जांच एवं उपचार केन्द्र, जहीराबाद ।

3. श्री गौतमी जीवकरण संगम, राज-मुद्रो ।

असम

4. मिकिर हिल्स सेवा केन्द्र, सरोहजान ।
5. असम सेवा समिति, गोहाटी ।
6. श्रीमन्त शंकर मिशन, नौगांव ।

बिहार

7. कुष्ठ सेवा समिति, कपासिया ।
8. गांधो कुष्ठ निवारण प्रतिष्ठान, अखलासपुर ।

गुजरात

9. बड़ोच शहर और जिला कुष्ठ संस्था, बड़ोच ।
10. बड़ोदा जिला कुष्ठ निवारण संस्था, बड़ोदा ।

केरल

11. होला क्रीस कानवेट कीटीयम, किवलन ।
12. निधेन कुष्ठ अस्पताल, श्रीन गाईन, शरद्ले ।
13. डेमियन (कुष्ठ) इन्स्टीट्यूट, त्रिचूर ।

म।स

14. दीनबन्धु मेडिकल मिशन आर० के० पेट चिंगलपट, मद्रास ।
15. हिन्द कुष्ठ निवारण संघ, कांचीपुरम शाखा ।
16. कस्तूरबा कुष्ठ निवारण निलायम, मद्रास ।
17. दयापुरम अस्पताल तथा कुष्ठ गृह, मनमदुरै ।

महाराष्ट्र

18. पूर्व खानदेश कुष्ठ सेवा मण्डल भुसावल जिला जलगांव ।
19. कुष्ठ केन्द्र अम्बवाड़ी जिला सांगली ।
20. अमेरिकन मराठी मिशन वाडला (अहमदनगर) ।
21. अमेरिकन मराठी मिशन सतारा ।
22. कुष्ठ रागी सेवा समिति मालगांव ।

मध्य प्रदेश

23. कुष्ठ सेवा समिति विसरजान आश्रम इन्दौर ।

मैसूर

24. दि मेरो कालवर्ट होल्डसवर्थ मिमोरियल अस्पताल मैसूर ।

उत्तर प्रदेश

25. कुष्ठ सेवाश्रम देवरिया ।
26. कुष्ठ सेवाश्रम वर्तनी ।
27. कुष्ठ सेवाश्रम गोरखपुर ।

Impact of Shortage of Power in Kerala on Production

2024. Shri A. V. Raghavan :
Shri Mohammed Koya :

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala have made any assessment of the extent of loss of production in the public and private sector as a result of shortage of power ;

(b) if so, the number of days power cut was in force and the estimated loss in production during the period from 1961-62 to 1965-66; and

(c) the number of factories closed down and the number of workers laid off during the above period ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed) : (a) Yes.

(b) The duration and limits of power cut imposed during the years from 1961-62 to 1965-66 are as under:-

Year	Consumers fed from Kerala Grid	Consumers fed from Madras Grid (Malabar area)
1961-62	30% on industries from 1-5-61 to 22-5-61 (22 days).	50 on industries from 1-5-61 to 1-6-61 (32 days).
1962-63	10% on industries from 1-2-62 to 31-3-63 (59 days).	40% on industries from 1-2-63 to 28-2-63 (28 days).
1963-64	40% on industries from 1-4-63 to 21-5-63 (51 days). 100% on industries from 27-5-63 to 6-6-63 (11 days). 40% from 15-1-64 to 31-3-64 (77 days).	
1964-65	40% from 1-4-64 to 4-7-64. (95 days)	100% on H. T. industries from 18-6-64 to 27-6-64 (10 days). 50% on H.T. industries from 27-6-64 to 6-7-64 (10 days).
1965-66	100% on industries from 7-6-65 to 18-6-65 (12 days). 50% from 30-6-65 to 15-7-65 (16 days). 25% on industries, cinemas and commercial establishments from 15-11-65 to 10-12-65 (26 days). 50% on industries, cinemas and commercial establishments and 25% on domestic consumers from 11-12-65 to 18-6-66 (111 days).	Same as in the case of consumers fed from Kerala grid (26+111 days).

Loss in production during power cut in 1961-62 to 1964-65 has not been assessed. Estimated loss in production including loss in the small and cottage industries in both private and public sector during 1965-66 is 20.5 crores.

(c) Complete closure of factories did not occur in 1965-66 due to power cut. However, partial retrenchment of workers had been effected to most of the factories numbering about 100 in the large and medium sector and about 1000 in the small scale sector. The number of man days lost due to power cut in the large and medium sector is about 14,000 per month.

Construction of Kallada Project In Kerala

2025. Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Shri Imbichibava:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made in the construction of the Kallada Irrigation Project in Kerala ;

(b) steps taken to expedite the construction of this project;

(c) when it is likely to be completed; and

(d) the estimated cost of the project ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed) : (a) Only preliminary works have been taken up and they are in progress. Construction of Office building, store, workshop, staff quarters (31 Nos., approach road to dam site for one mile etc. have been completed. Marking F.R. L. Line in the reservoir area and drilling work at saddle site are also completed. Detailed investigation of major structures in the canal system, buildings at weir site etc. are in progress.

(b) and (c). The State Govt. have authorised the Chief Engineer to spend an amount of Rs. 30 lakhs on this Project during the current financial year (1966-67)

in addition to the plan provision of Rs. 1 lakh. Proposals for sanctioning additional staff for expediting the work on the Project are under consideration of the State Government. The Project expected to be completed in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(d) Rs. 13.28 crores.

वृहद् योजना के अन्तर्गत हरी पट्टी

2026. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वृहद् योजना के अन्तर्गत हरी पट्टी में आने वाले सभी मकानों को गिरा दिया जायेगा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन मकानों की अनुमानित संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) इन मकानों के निर्माण पर अनुमानतः कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई थी;

(घ) इन मकानों के मालिकों को कितना प्रतिकर दिया जायेगा; और

(ङ) क्या इन मकानों के मालिकों को रहने के लिये दूसरे मकान दिये जायेंगे ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) जी हां, सिवाय गांव की आवादियों के तथा 13 नवम्बर, 1959 से पूर्व बनाये गये मकानों को ।

(ख) और (ग). हरी पट्टी में अनधिकृत निर्माण का कोई विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है ।

(घ) क्योंकि निर्माण अनधिकृत है अतः एवं कोई प्रतिकर (मुआवजा) देय नहीं है ।

(ङ) वैकल्पिक प्लॉट केवल उन व्यक्तियों को दिये जायेंगे जिनकी भूमि सरकार के द्वारा अर्जित की गयी है ।

Smuggling through Chirkunda Post in Bihar

2027. Shri Utiya :

Shri Madhu Limaye :

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen reports appearing in the Indian Nation specially the feature article appearing under the caption "Tete-A-Tete" on the 13th June, 1966 about smuggling through Chirkunda post in Bihar;

(b) whether it is a fact that Bihar's high dignitaries are involved in this smuggling affair; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : (a) The Government have seen the reports about smuggling through Chirkunda post in Bihar which appeared in the Indian Nation on the 2nd June, 1966 and the 13th June, 1966. Chirkunda is a check-post in the District of Dhanbad set up by the Government of Bihar for checking interstate movements of goods between Bihar and West Bengal. The "smuggling" referred to in the Press reports is, therefore, a matter for the State Government.

(b) This Ministry has no information in the matter.

(c) Does not arise.

Development of Malnad area

2028. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop the Malnad area on the West Coast with a view to increasing wealth of forest produce and enable exploration of mineral wealth and to open up the possibility of settling a large number of families from the neighbouring densely populated regions; and

(b) the attitude of the State Governments concerned to the proposal to develop Malnad.

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta) :

(a) No Sir. The Malnad area has yet to be clearly defined.

(b) Does not arise.

Chambal Project

2029. Shri Baswant :

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey :

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sanctioned a loan to be paid to the Government of Rajasthan for financing expenditure on the Chambal Project during the first quarter of 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the total amount of such loan ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed) :

(a) & (b). The following loans were sanctioned to the Government of Rajasthan for financing the expenditure on the Chambal Project during the first quarter of the year 1966-67.

Irrigation		(Rs. in lakhs)
		Rs.
Stage I	(Exclusive works)	15.00
Stage II	(Common works)	20.00
Power		
Stage II	(Common works)	25.00
Stage II	(Exclusive works)	50.00
Stage III	(Common works)	15.00
Total		125.00

Besides, the undermentioned loans were also released to the Government of Rajasthan during the same period to meet Madhya Pradesh's share of expenditure on the common works of Stage II (Rana Pratap Sagar Project) and Stage III (Jawahar Sagar Power Project) of the Chambal Project, which are being

executed by the Government of Rajasthan:

<i>Irrigation</i>	(Rs. in lakhs)
Stage II	20.00
<i>Power</i>	
Stage II	25.00
Stage III	15.00
Total	60.00

Facilities for Physiotherapy treatment

2030. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath :**

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that facilities and arrangements for Physiotherapy treatment and for training of workers in Physiotherapy are not adequate in India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures taken to improve them ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar) :

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It is true that due to paucity of funds and insufficient trained personnel, facilities are not commensurate with requirements. However, facilities do exist at large hospitals and special institutions.

There are at present six institutions for training personnel. Besides, Post graduate courses have been started at the All India Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Bombay and the K.E.M. Hospital, Bombay, to train teachers. It is proposed to establish more training and treatment centres during the Fourth Plan.

Plan Allocations for Irrigation and Power to Orissa

2031. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka :**

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena :

Will the Minister of **Planning and Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the allocations for irrigations and power to Orissa State during the three Five Year Plans have been meagre :

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the allocation under irrigation and power for Orissa State during the Fourth Five Year Plan period ?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta) :

(a) and (b) Allocations for Plan outlays for Irrigation and Power are based primarily on the specific needs of the investigated projects in respect of Irrigation and on the basis of load surveys for Power Projects. Within the resources available an attempt was made to make the best possible allocation for Irrigation and Power Projects in the last three Plans to meet the needs of the Orissa State. The allocation for Irrigation and Power for Orissa for the three Plan periods was Rs. 170 crores out of a total allocation of Rs. 3045 crores for all States.

(c) The allocation for the Fourth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

L.I.C. Investment in Orissa

2032. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of investment made by the Life Insurance Corporation in Orissa State during the Third Five Year Plan period, year-wise either in industry or in other non-industrial sectors;

(b) whether any scheme has been submitted by the Orissa Government to the Corporation for further investment during 1966-67 in the State ; and

(c) if so, the estimated cost of those schemes and the decision taken by the Corporation thereon ?

Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : (a) The investment made by the Life Insurance Corporation in the industrial and non-industrial sectors in the State of Orissa during each of the years of the Third Plan period is as follows:

Year	Amount of investments made (in lakhs of Rupees)	
	Industrial Sector	Non-industrial sector (inc. investments in State Govt. loans)
1961—62	26.3	2,10.6
1962—63	33.0	4,65.0
1963—64	93.7	1,04.0
1964—65	13.4	9,37.2
1965—66	37.5	4,89.9

(b) No, Sir,

(c) Does not arise.

Employees of Accountant and General Office at Bhubaneswar

2033. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Shri Dhuleswar Meena:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 387 on the 17th February, 1966 and state the arrangements made by Government to provide suitable Government residential accommodation to the remaining 519 employees of the Accountant General's Office at Bhubaneswar (Orissa)?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : The construction of 256 additional quarters has been approved and the work has been awarded to Contractors.

Anandpur Barrage Scheme

2034. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Shri Dhuleswar Meena:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Unstarred Question No. 4129 in the 21st April, 1966 and state :

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have since prepared the Project report about the Anandpur Barrage Scheme and submitted the same to the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed) :

(a) Yes.

(b) It comprises a barrage across Baitarani river and two main canals, one on either bank. The left canal tails into the lake above Bidyadhar barrage of Salandi project so as to supplement water in the latter for extension of Irrigation. It also provides for extension of the Salandi Canal. On completion of Anandpur barrage project, it will be operated in conjunction with Salandi as an integrated project for irrigation of 6,51,000 acres annually (perennial; 8,000 acres; *kharij*; 4,03,000 acres; *rabi*; 2,40,000 acres). The estimated cost of Anandpur Barrage Project is Rs. 20.09 crores, and the total cost of the integrated project including Salandi is Rs. 31.92 crores.

(c) The project report is under examination.

Tariff increase by Ashoka Hotel

2035. Shri Gulshan:

Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ashoka Hotel has increased its tariff recently following the devaluation of the rupee;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the increase has any relevance to the rupee devaluation?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna) : (a) Yes.

(b) The position is as under :—

Type of room	Previous Tariff	Present Tariff
	Rs.	Rs.
Single Rooms	50 and 55	60 and 65
Single Suites	70 and 75	90 and 95
Double Rooms	90 and 100	110 and 120
Double Suites	120 and 130	140 and 150
Luxury Suites	200	200
Deluxe Suites	250	300

(c) No.

Farakka Barrage

2036. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any effect on the plan and estimate of Farakka Barrage Scheme due to devaluation;

(b) if so, whether the new estimate has been made; and

(c) how it deviates from the original estimate ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) to (c). The estimated cost of the project, according to the preliminary assessment made, will increase by approximately Rs. 4 to 5 crores due to devaluation.

Pollution of Rivers in Alwaye

2037. **Shri A. K. Gopalan :**

ri Imbichibava :

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government have requested the Central Government to set up a centre at Alwaye to study the problem of disposal of industrial wastes and stream sanitation ;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the problem of pollution of rivers

by industrial discharge is acute in Alwaye; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar) :

(a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) A proposal for the establishment of an Industrial Wastes Disposal and Water Pollution Research Centre is under consideration of the State Government.

Power Generation in Andhra Pradesh and Kerala

2038. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah :**

Shri Ravindra Varma :

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great imbalance in generation of electricity, both hydel and thermal, in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Kerala during the Third Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to correct the imbalance ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed) :

(a) There was no imbalance between hydro and thermal power generation in Andhra Pradesh by the end of the Third Five Year Plan. There was a large imbalance between hydro and thermal power generation in Kerala during the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) This imbalance in Kerala is being partly corrected during the Fourth Plan by installing a thermal power station near Cochin and partly by inter-connecting the transmission grid system in Kerala with the grid systems of the neighbouring States viz. Madras and Mysore.

Irrigation Projects in Andhra Pradesh

**2039. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Ravindra Varma:**

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects in the famine-affected areas in Andhra Pradesh are held up for lack of financial assistance from the Central Government; and

(b) if so, what they are and the steps Government propose to take up for their sanction and speedy execution?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). No medium and minor irrigation project in the famine-affected areas in Andhra Pradesh is held up for lack of financial assistance from the Central Government.

Srisaillam Project

2040. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations were received by the Prime Minister in June, 1966 for converting Srisaillam hydel project into Irrigation-cum-hydel Project;

(b) if so, from whom;

(c) the area which can be irrigated under the project;

(d) the additional cost of the project; and

(e) the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a). No.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Consultancy Organisation for Thermal Power Stations

**2041. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Consultancy Organisation for the designing and installation of hydro and thermal power stations in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad constitution and functions of this organisation?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). A Specialised Engineering Organisation was set up by the Government of India in 1961 in the Central Water and Power Commission (Power Wing) for rendering consultancy services for the designing and installation of Hydro and Thermal Power Stations in the country. The Organisation consists of two Units, one dealing with hydro and the other with thermal Power Stations. Each Unit is supervised by a Member in the Power Wing of the Central Water and Power Commission. The Organisation provides consultancy services covering engineering, design, procurement and installation of large Thermal and Hydro Power Stations, to the various Project Authorities and the State Electricity Boards. Such services are paid for by the Project Authorities/State Electricity Boards, on time and cost basis.

L.I.C. Employees

2042. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Life Insurance Corporation have submitted a Memorandum which was passed by the Conference held in Bombay from 30th September to 3rd October, 1964 to Government in regard to some of their demands; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) the Agents of the Life Insurance Corporation, and not the employees, did submit such a Memorandum to the L.I.C. and the Government.

(b) It is for the Life Insurance Corporation, which is an autonomous body to consider such matters. The L.I.C. has in fact been considering the proposals made, some of which have been accepted, while others have so far not been found acceptable.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में परिवार नियोजन

2043. डा० महादेव प्रसाद :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में परिवार नियोजन के तरीकों को लोक प्रिय बनाने के लिये कोई विशेष प्रबन्ध किये हैं; और

(ख) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इन तरीकों का प्रचार करने में क्या सफलता मिली है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) देहाती क्षेत्रों में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम ने काफी प्रगति की है । अधिक से अधिक लोग अब परिवार नियोजन के विभिन्न तरीकों के सम्बन्ध में सलाह लेने तथा उनका उपयोग करने के लिए आगे आ रहे हैं । तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में नियमित परिवार कल्याण नियोजन केन्द्रों (उप-केन्द्रों सहित) की संख्या 1379 से बढ़कर 10,761 हो गई तथा गर्भरोधक वितरण केन्द्रों (परिवार कल्याण नियोजन केन्द्रों के अलावा) की संख्या 1864 से 8517 हो गई । तीसरी

पंचवर्षीय योजना में किये गये वन्द्यीकरण अभियानों की संख्या 13 लाख से अधिक थी । जुलाई, 1965 से मार्च, 1966 के बीच 8 लाख से भी अधिक गर्भाशयी गर्भरोधको (लूप) का उपयोग किया गया । इन आंकड़ों में देहाती क्षेत्रों के आंकड़े भी सम्मिलित हैं । उनके आंकड़े अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

Medical Facilities to Central Government Employees in Calcutta

2044. **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the discrepancy in respect of certain medical facilities which are available to the Central Government employees residing in Calcutta Corporation area but are not available to those who reside in Calcutta suburbs; and

(b) if so, the steps so far taken by Government to remove the same?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Arrangements for medical attendance/treatment for Central Government servants in the various States are made through the State Governments.

In so far as Calcutta City is concerned, the West Bengal Government have not made the required arrangements for non-gazetted Central Government staff and others drawing less than Rs. 500/- with the result that there was no choice but to fall back on private registered medical practitioners. However, the State Government have appointed authorised medical attendants in respect of Class I Central Government servants and gazetted Central Government servants drawing pay of Rs. 500 and above and members of their families residing in Calcutta City.

The following localities are included within the limits of Calcutta in which

the non-gazetted Government servants can consult the private registered medical practitioners:

1. Calcutta Municipality
2. Howrah Municipality
3. Tollygunge Municipality
4. South Dum Dum Municipality
5. South Suburban Municipality
6. Paranagar Municipality
7. Garden Reach Municipality
8. Lillooah
9. Dum Dum (excluding South Dum Dum)
10. Dasnagar
11. Ramrajatolla
12. Santragachi

In places other than Calcutta the West Bengal Government have provided the necessary facilities, and Central Government servants and members of their families residing in or passing through places in West Bengal other than Calcutta receive medical attendance/treatment only from authorised Government Medical Officers.

(b) The West Bengal Government have been requested to make the necessary arrangements for the Categories of staff who have, perforce, been permitted to utilise the services of private practitioners.

Seizure of Gold

2045. **Shri R. S. Pandey** : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of gold of more than 18 carat purity which has been seized by Government throughout the country since the introduction of the Gold Control Order; and

(b) whether any action has been taken against the persons from whose possession the said gold was recovered?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : (a) The quantity

of gold, of a purity exceeding 18 carats, seized since the introduction of the Gold Control Rules, i.e. 10.1.63 up to 30.6.1966 is given below :

(i) Under the Gold Control Rules..	2692 Kgms
(ii) Under the Customs Act ..	5428 Kgms
TOTAL	8120 Kgms

(b) Yes, Sir.

Departmental proceedings to confiscate the gold and/or to impose personal penalties have been taken in all cases which were ripe for action and where the adjudicating officer came to the conclusion that such action was warranted in the circumstances of the case. In serious cases, the persons concerned have been prosecuted in addition to departmental adjudication.

कुछ फर्मों द्वारा बैंकों को धोखा देना

2046. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** :

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री काशी राम गुप्त :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

श्री बड़े :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मेसर्स झुंझुनवाला ब्रदर्स तथा मेसर्स ओरियेंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ने अपने स्टॉक के झूठे आंकड़े देकर यूनाइटेड कर्माग्नियल बैंक और बम्बई स्थित बैंक आफ इंडिया को कई लाख रुपये का धोखा दिया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या जांच किये जाने पर ये कम्पनियां दोषी पाई गई थीं और यदि हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) गत पांच वर्षों में इन कम्पनियों ने कुल कितना आय-कर दिया है;

(घ) क्या विशेष व्यक्तियों को ऋण देने के झूठे आंकड़े आयकर अधिकारियों को प्रस्तुत करके लाखों रुपये कर अपवंचन किया जा रहा है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इन फर्मों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) झुनझुनवाला

ब्रदर्स 9,100 रुपये

ओरियन्टल

टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग

कारपोरेशन 99,814 रुपये

(घ) और (ङ) : कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हैं हैं जिनकी जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

साबरगिरी परियोजना

2047. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री काशीराम गुप्त :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री बृजबासी लाल :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केरल में साबरगिरी पन-बिजली परियोजना के लिये अपेक्षित लगभग दस लाख रुपये मूल्य के आयातित उपकरण को पदाधिकारियों द्वारा उचित रूप से न रखे जाने के फलस्वरूप जंग लग गया और वह प्रयोग में लाने योग्य नहीं रहा ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त उपकरण को अमरीका से आयात किया गया था और उसका इस देश में निर्माण नहीं किया जाता था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (श्री फल्लूद्दीन अहमद) : (क) जंग लग जाने से लगभग

10 लाख रुपयों का सामान बेकार हो गया । इस खराबी के कारण का पता लगाया जा रहा है ।

(ख) यह सामान अमरीका से मंगाया गया था । जब इस सामान को अमरीका से मंगाया गया था उस समय अपने देश में ऐसा सामान नहीं बन रहा था ।

(ग) क्षतिग्रस्त मशीनरी को तबदील करने के लिये 1,39,700 डालरों की अबाद्ध विदेशी मुद्रा दे दी गई है, ताकि इस परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन में कोई देरी न हो ।

Utilisation of Land Resources

2048. **Shri Chandak** : Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to State :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Committee on Natural Resources of the Planning Commission is carrying out a detailed study in respect of utilisation of land resources ;

(b) if so, in which scale the land utilisation maps are being published or studied ;

(c) whether profile descriptions of each said types at District level are available ;

(d) if so, the percentage of distribution of such information of different States in India ;

(e) whether the study of soil conservation in catchment areas of dams in river valley projects is being carried out by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation or the Committee on Natural Resources ; and

(f) if so, why two Organisations have undertaken similar studies ?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scale in which the land utilisation maps are now under preparation is about 1 : 1 million.

(c) and (d). The Committee on Natural Resources is concerned with representative.

profiles, and descriptions of important profiles are available. As soil classification does not conform with district boundaries, profile description of each type of soil, district-wise, has not been collected. Soil description, districtwise, for Intensive Agricultural Development Programme districts are, however, under compilation. Detailed information about soil profiles are also available with the field staff of the State Governments and the All India Soil and Land Use Survey Organisation.

(c) The study is being carried out by the Committee on Natural Resources in collaboration with the officers of the Ministry of Food, & Agriculture and the State Governments.

(f) Does not arise.

Harangi and Kambadakada Projects

2049. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy** : Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for delay in the execution of Harangi and Kambadakada Projects included in the Third Five Year Plan of Mysore State;

(b) their estimated cost and the area likely to be irrigated by them; and

(c) when the same will be taken up for execution ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed) :
(a) The projects are yet to be approved for execution.

(b). (i) Harangi Project is estimated to cost Rs. 1169 lakhs and irrigate 90,000 acres.

(ii) The original Kambadakada Project was estimated to cost Rs. 190 lakhs and irrigate 2,500 acres (new area) in addition to stabilising irrigation over 20,000 acres of existing monsoon ayacut. The Government of Mysore are however investigating an alternative project on Cauvery and the revised proposals are awaited.

(c). Does not arise at this stage.

Allotment of Plots to Religious Institutions

2050. **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy** : Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state :

(a) the number of plots allotted to the religious institutions in Delhi since 1962, locality-wise; and

(b) the concessional rates, if any, which these institutions have been charged ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha, [Placed in Library. See No.LT-6753/66].

Moti Mahal Restaurant, Delhi

2051. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** : Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Moti Mahal, the well-known Delhi restaurant, is being prosecuted by the Delhi Municipal Corporation on a charge of serving adulterated food;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stage at which the trial has reached?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar) : (a) Yes.

(b) The case was filed in court on a complaint from an official of the Central Bureau of Investigation, to whom a *Kulfi* containing fibrous matter was served on the 22nd June, 1966 by this restaurant.

(c) Prosecution evidence is being recorded.

Raids on Restaurants in Delhi

2052. **Shri R. Barua** : Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many restaurants and sweetmeat shops were

raided in Delhi and New Delhi in connection with adulteration of sweets and food products during June-July, 1966; and

(b) if so, the details of raids conducted so far?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar) : (a) yes.

(b) 22 raids were conducted on restaurants and sweets shops in June, 1966 and 12 in July, 1966 as a result of which 24 establishments were closed for varying periods.

Electronic Computers in Delhi

2053. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of electronic computers are being installed in the Capital to locate power trouble spots;

(b) if so, how many and where; and

(c) the cost at which they have been imported and from where?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Electronic Computers in Delhi

2054. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of electronic computers are being installed in the Capital to locate water trouble spots;

(b) if so, how many and where; and

(c) the cost at which they have been imported and from where?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Export Duty

2055. Shri P. C. Borocah : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to exempt a number of items from the export duty;

(b) if so, which ones; and

(c) the basis on which this decision has been taken?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Goods covered by forward contracts expressed in foreign currency and entered into prior to the 6th June, 1966 have been exempted from export duty, subject to certain conditions. This concession has been allowed so far in respect of all commodities which were subject to export duty consequent on devaluation, on the date of announcement of the concession i.e. 11th July, 1966. The question of extending this concession to other articles on which export duty has been levied after the 11th July, 1966 is under consideration.

(c) The exemption has been granted on the ground that on account of advance sale of foreign exchange before the 6th June, 1966, the exporter would make no adventitious gain in rupee realisation in these cases following devaluation.

Percentage of Agriculturists in India

2056. Shri Hem Raj : Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of population which was dependent wholly upon agriculture before the First Five Year Plan started;

(b) the percentage of this dependence upon agriculture shifted from agriculture to industry during First, Second and Third Plan period;

(c) the percentage of its dependence upon agriculture proposed to be shifted to industry during Fourth Five Year Plan period; and

(d) the percentage at which it is proposed to balance this dependence between agriculture and industry?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta) :

(a) to (d). There was no material change between 1951 and 1961 in the proportion of population dependent on agriculture. Both the Second and the Third Plans had indicated the objective of bringing the proportion of the labour force dependent on agriculture to about 60 per cent by 1976.

Life Insurance Corporation

2057. Shri Sezhiyan : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 6th and June, 1966 were declared as public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act;

(b) whether those holidays were observed by the Life Insurance Corporation;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Zonal Office and some other offices in South Zones were working on the 6th June, 1966 without observing a holiday;

(d) if so, the reason for their non-observance of the holiday declared by Government; and

(e) the amount of overtime wages paid by the Life Insurance Corporation to the employees who were inadvertently asked to work on the 6th and 7th June, 1966 ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). With the exception of the Zonal Office and some other offices in the Southern Zone which could not ob-

serve 6th June, 1966 as holiday, all other offices of the Life Insurance Corporation in the Country observed 6th and 7th June, 1966 as holidays.

(d) Instructions in regard to observance of 6th and 7th June, 1966 as holidays could not be sent in time by the Central Office of the Life Insurance Corporation to the Zonal Office at Madras.

(e) Rs. 7 lakhs (approximately) was incurred as overtime pay for the 6th June.

नई दिल्ली में सुपर मार्केट

2058. श्री हेम राज : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली में स्वर्गीय पंडित गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त के नाम पर बनाये गये मार्केट में सुपर मार्केट खोला गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या पन्त मार्केट का नाम बदल दिया गया है और पंडित पन्त द्वारा वहां लगाये गये नींव के पत्थर को भी हटा दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नैयर) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) इस मार्केट के नाम में, जो नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के रिकार्ड में गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त सुपर मार्केट कहलाता है, कोई हेर-फेर नहीं की गई है। यह मार्केट एक विभागीय स्टोर, जिसे अब सुपर बाजार कहते हैं, चलाने के लिए खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय को पट्टे पर दे दिया गया है। स्वर्गीय श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जो उस समय गृह मंत्री थे, द्वारा रखे गये नींव के पत्थर को हटा दिया गया है।

(ग) यह नींव का पत्थर सड़क के अन्तर्गत आ रहा था। नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका इस मार्केट के प्रवेश द्वार पर लगाना चाहती है।

झुग्गी वासियों द्वारा भूख हड़ताल

2059. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 4 जुलाई, 1966 को 500 झुग्गी झोपड़ी वासियों ने प्रधान मंत्री के निवास स्थान के सामने भूख हड़ताल की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उनकी मांगों के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) 4 जुलाई, 1966 को प्रधान मंत्री के निवास स्थान पर लगभग 250 व्यक्तियों का समूह एक जलूस में आया था। उनका कहना था कि वे 24 घंटे से भूख हड़ताल पर थे।

(ख) और (ग). प्रदर्शनकर्त्ताओं की मुख्य मांग यह थी कि नगर निगम के प्राधिकारियों के द्वारा गिराये गये उनके मकानों के स्थान पर उन्हें स्थाई रूप से रिहायशी स्थान आवंटित किये जायें। क्योंकि प्रकटरूप से प्रदर्शनकर्त्ता वे व्यक्ति मालूम होते थे जो कि सरकारी तथा सार्वजनिक भूमि पर अनधिकृत रूप से रह रहे थे तथा जो कि झुग्गी झोपड़ी हटाने की योजना के अन्तर्गत हटा दिये गये थे, अतएव उनके अभ्यावेदनों को दिल्ली नगर निगम को भेज दिया गया था। उनके मामलों में निगम, झुग्गी-झोपड़ी हटाने की योजना की व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार कार्यवाही करेगा।

बम्बई में घड़ियों और सोने के सिक्कों का पकड़ा जाना

2060. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

श्री दिगे :

श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री सोनावने :

श्री यु० द० सिंह :

श्री प्र० च० बरुआ :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 5 जुलाई को प्रकाशित हुए एक समाचार के अनुसार केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क अधिकारियों ने जूहू बीच, बम्बई से बीस लाख रुपये की घड़ियां तथा सोने के कुछ सिक्के बरामद किये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ये व्यक्ति भारतीय थे अथवा विदेशी; और

(ग) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) 5 जुलाई, 1966 को बम्बई में जूहू तट पर बम्बई उत्पादन शुल्क समाहर्ता कार्यालय के अधिकारियों द्वारा 13,168 घड़ियां, 10 सोने के सिक्के, चार ट्रांजिस्टराइज्ड टेलीफोन एम्पलीफायर तथा 281 रुपये की भारतीय मुद्रा (कुल 20 लाख रुपये मूल्य की) पकड़ी गयी।

(ख) और (ग). पकड़े गये पांचों व्यक्ति भारतीय नागरिक हैं और वे गिरफ्तार कर लिये गये थे तथा बाद जमानत पर छोड़ दिये गये। जांच-पड़ताल पूरी होने पर ही माल की जब्ती तथा सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमा चलाने के प्रश्न पर विचार दिया जायगा। जांच-पड़ताल अभी भी

जारी है। वह पूरी होते ही सीमा शुल्क एवं सम्बद्ध अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत विभागीय न्याय निर्णय की कार्यवाही की जायेगी (जिसमें माल की जव्ती तथा व्यक्तिगत दण्ड शामिल है) तथा सक्षम अदालत में मुकदमा चलाने के प्रश्न का भी निर्णय किया जायेगा।

मैडिकल कालेजों के विद्यार्थी

2061. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने मैडिकल कालेजों के पुरुष तथा महिला विद्यार्थियों से यह बांड भरने के लिये कहा है कि वे परिवार नियोजन के तरीके अपनायेंगे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नैयर) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

राजघाट बिजली घर, नई दिल्ली

2062. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 21 जून, 1966 को प्रकाशित एक समाचार के अनुसार राजधानी के राजघाट बिजली घर में एक बाँयलर में आग लग गई और जिसके फलस्वरूप 2½ लाख रुपये की हानि हुई;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस मामले का कोई जांच की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अहमद) : (क) जी, नहीं। पावर प्लांट

में कोई आग नहीं लगी, परन्तु प्लांट के बाँयलर को पानी के न मिलने के कारण 1.85 लाख रुपये का नुकसान पहुंचा है।

(ख) बाँयलर अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत अशिक्षित मुख्य बाँयलर निरीक्षक, दिल्ली (अध्यक्ष), निदेशक, केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् आयोग (बिजली स्कन्ध) और अधीक्षक अभियन्ता, राजघाट बिजली घर, दिल्ली बिजली संभरण उपक्रम, की एक जांच समिति ने इस दुर्घटना के कारणों की जांच की।

(ग) समिति द्वारा की गई जांच के अनुसार यह दुर्घटना इंसानी गलती के कारण हुई। इस दुर्घटना के जिम्मेदार बाँयलर अटेंडेंट को, जो उस समय ड्यूटी पर था, 14-6-66 से नौकरी से निलम्बित कर दिया गया है और उसके प्रति लगाये गये आरोपों की जांच करने के लिये दिल्ली बिजली सम्भरण उपक्रम ने एक विभागीय जांच समिति नियुक्त कर दी है।

Opium smuggling in Punjab

2063. Shri Gulshan :

Shri P. H. Bheel :

will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons arrested in Punjab for smuggling opium since 1962;

(b) the quantity of smuggled opium recovered from them and how many of them were finally sentenced by the courts; and

(c) whether Governments propose to intensify their drive against smuggling of opium ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : (a) The number of persons arrested yearwise is as under :—

Year	Persons arrested
1962	2,630
1963	2,045
1964	3,322
1965	1,088
1966 (upto 30th June)	18

(b) Figures of quantities of smuggled opium recovered and those of the number of persons sentenced by courts are as under :—

Year	Qty. recovered	Persons sentenced by court
1962	942 kgs.	2,096
1963	530 kgs.	1,289
1964	1504 kgs.	2,234
1965	237 kgs.	909
1966	58 kgs.	Information not available

(c) Yes, Sir. All possible steps are continuously being undertaken by various enforcement agencies to prevent smuggling.

Resignation by Members of Planning Commission

2064. Shri Jashvant Mehta :

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Members of the Planning Commission have tendered their resignations; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में बड़ी लाइनें (बाड गेज लाइन्स)

2065. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

श्री बिगे :

क्या योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे परिवहन और असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्रालयों के संयुक्त तकनीकी दल ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में कुछ बड़ी लाइनें बिछाई जानी चाहियें ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार है ?

योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में बड़ी लाइनों (बाड गेज लाइन्स) के बारे में तकनीकी दल ने कोई खास सुझाव नहीं दिए हैं। परन्तु, अन्य क्षेत्रों के परिवहन सर्वेक्षण और मुख्य जिलों की परिवहन आवश्यकताओं के सम्बन्ध में अध्ययन के साथ-साथ दल ने उत्तर प्रदेश में क्षेत्रीय परिवहन सर्वेक्षण का सूत्रपात भी किया है। ये अध्ययन और सर्वेक्षण प्रगति पर हैं तथा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में परिवहन विकास की समस्याओं की जानकारी प्राप्त करने में सहायता देते हैं। राष्ट्रीय और राज्य परिवहन योजनाओं का व्यौरा तैयार करने में इन अध्ययनों के प्रतिफलों को ध्यान में रखा जायेगा।

U.S. Aid

2066. Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is to be hit hard by the latest decision of the U. S. Government to cut foreign aid loan funds by \$250 million and to increase the rate of interest; and

(b) if so, the impact of this decision on U. S. Aid to be received by India during the Fourth Plan?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : (a) and (b). It is understood that the U.S. Foreign Aid Bill 1966 has not been enacted into law and is to be taken to a joint conference of the House of Representatives and the Senate as each House had passed the Bill with a different amount of authorisation and a different rate of interest on U.S. loans. The effect of U.S. aid to India will only be clear after the Bill

has been passed into law and the final amount of the authorisation and the terms of future U.S. loans are known.

Pay scales of Doctors in Tripura

2067. Shri Biren Dutta :
Shri Dasaratha Deb :

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some L.M.F. doctors of Tripura who have served for more than ten years are still not getting the scale of pay which has been given to some other L.M.F. doctors of the same category ; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

M.B.B.S. College at Agartala

2068. Shri Dasaratha Deb :
Shri Biren Dutta :

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some lecturers of M.B.B.S. College at Agartala, Tripura are not getting the benefit of revised scales of pay and enhanced Dearness Allowance due to the non-fixation of pay scales ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in fixing up the pay scale; and

(c) the steps taken of expedite the same ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar) : (a) There is no M.B.B.S. Medical College in Agartala.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

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Eviction of Tribals in Tripura

2069. Shri Dasaratha Deb :
Shri Biren Dutta :

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been made to the Central Government as well as to the Government of Tripura regarding forcible eviction of Tribals in Kailasahar Sub-Division, Tripura in 1966;

(b) if so, the nature of evictions; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken to protect the tribals from eviction ?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) : (a) and (b). Representation was made to the Government of Tripura regarding forcible eviction of tribals in Kailasahar Sub-Division of Tripura in 1966. Enquiries revealed that there was no case of forcible eviction, and that eviction, whenever required, is made strictly under the legal provisions.

(c) Does not arise.

Financial Impact of Creation of New Posts

2070. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav :
Shri Madhu Limaye :

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to lift ban on the creation of new posts within the budgetary provisions of the various Departments;

(b) whether it is a fact that this decision will lead to increased outlay on current expenditure as a result of incremental scales of pay and rising quantum of Dearness Allowance;

(c) if so, whether this will not lead to additional outlay on unproductive expenditure and increase in inflationary pressures; and

(d) whether Government propose to review their decision?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : (a) Yes, Sir. The ban on creation of posts other than those required for Plan schemes or Security purposes which has been in force for some time past has been lifted with effect from 15th March, 1966 to enable Ministries to exercise the powers delegated to them in June, 1962.

(b & (c). It is not likely that the removal of the ban will lead to increased expenditure as the exercise of the delegated powers for creation of posts by the Ministries and other authorities is subject to the existence of provision in the relevant budget grant or by location of specific savings which they can reappropriate under the powers vested in them. The authorities have also to observe the normal work standards and yardstick prescribed.

(d) There is no proposal now to reimpose the ban on the creation of posts.

Ayurvedic Dispensaries in Delhi under C.G.H.S.

2071. Shri Jedhe : Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of Central Government employees and their kith and kins undergo Ayurvedic treatment in Delhi ;

(b) whether it is a fact that several representations have been made by the Government employees asking for Ayurvedic dispensaries for them under the Central Government Health Scheme; and

(c) if so, the action so far taken in the matter ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar) : (a) to (c). One Ayurvedic dispensary was started in Gole-Market area with effect from 1st April 1963 under the Central Government Health Scheme. As a result of representations for providing similar facilities in South Delhi areas

another dispensary has been opened in Kidwai Nagar with effect from 8th March, 1966. The daily average attendance in these two dispensaries is 260 and 215 respectively.

Damodar Valley Corporation

2072. Shri Prabhat Kar : Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of West Bengal have requested the Central Government not to charge interest on the amount of loan given for flood control and irrigation projects of Damodar Valley Corporation due to tight financial position of the State ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ;

(c) whether the Central Government have borne 50 percent of the capital expenditure for flood control projects of the Damodar Valley Corporation as required under the Damodar Valley Corporation Act and if not, the reasons therefor and ;

(d) the share of the Central Government in the revenue expenditure on flood-control activities of the Damodar Valley Corporation ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed) :

(a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) As required under Section 36 of the DVC Act, 1948, the Central Government have borne 50% of the capital expenditure for flood control projects, up to a ceiling of Rs. 14 crores.

(d) Nil, in view of the proviso to Sub-Section (2) of Section 37 of the DVC Act, 1948.

Damodar Valley Corporation

2073. Shri Prabhat Kar : Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Govern-

ment of West Bengal are not deriving practically any benefit in relation to the expenditure borne by them from the subsidiary activities excluding Navigation of the Damodar Valley Corporation ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that surplus of power is largely reduced on account of the expenditure incurred by the D.V.C. for subsidiary activities leading to availability of lesser profit from power to West Bengal, which amounts to non reduction of financial liability to that extent of West Bengal for Flood Control and Irrigation and if so, steps taken to rectify this right from the beginning; and

(c) the steps taken to amend the Damodar Valley Corporation Act to remove this anomalous position ?

The Minister for Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed) :

(a) The major subsidiary activities of the Corporation are (i) promotion and control of navigation in the Damodar river and its tributaries and channels, if any, (ii) the promotion of afforestation and control of soil erosion in the Damodar Valley and (iii) the promotion of public health and agricultural, industrial, economic and general well-being in the Damodar Valley and its area of operation. Excepting navigation, the other activities are not by their very nature susceptible of significant direct returns which can be shared by the participating Governments. These activities will, however, confer long range benefits on the region as a whole and conserve the life of the reservoirs for a longer period.

(b) & (c). Expenditure incurred on subsidiary activities is allocated pro-rata to the three main objects of irrigation, power and flood control under Section 32 of the DVC Act. Capital investment under power being much more than those under irrigation and flood control, a larger portion of the expenditure incurred on subsidiary activities naturally gets allocated

to power. The position in this regard is under review in the context of the proposals for the functional reorganisations of the Damodar Valley Corporation.

Storage of Paper in Government Press, Santragachi

2074. Shri Prabhat Kar : Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that crores of printed sheets worth about Rs. 10 lakhs occupying a floor area of about 50,000 square feet stacked upto ceiling for about three years, have not been attended to resulting a huge loss of public money at Government of India Press, Santragachi Howrah;

(b) the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken so far to dispose of the printed sheets ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) to (c). The accumulation relates mostly to forms. It has been caused by the fact that while the outturn of the Machine room is high due to the installation of high speed Rotaries, the capacity of the Bindery Section, which still depends to a large extent on manual labour, has not kept pace. Owing to lack of foreign exchange, it has not been possible to instal fast automatic machinery in the Bindery Section. Printed sheets occupying a floor area of about 13,000 square feet had accumulated but additional staff for clearing the arrears has been sanctioned. There has been no loss of public money.

Hastings Street Press, Calcutta

2075. Shri Prabhat Kar : Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the transfer

of Hastings Street Press Calcutta is delayed to its new site owing to unsatisfactory progress of new project at Santragachi although Hastings Street Press building has been declared condemned by the C.P.W.D. prior to 1960 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) when the proposed transfer of Hastings Street Press to its new site at Santragachi will be completed.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The construction of the Government of India Press, Santragachi was to be completed by the end of March 1966 but this time schedule could not be adhered to due to shortage of steel and other building materials and certain technical setbacks. Repairs to the existing press building at Hastings Street are carried out from time to time to keep it fit for use till the press is shifted to the new building at Santragachi.

(c) It is hoped that the building would be completed within a year.

**Government of India Press,
Santragachi**

2076. Shri Prabhat Kar : Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 12 Rotary machines at Government of India Press, Santragachi, one or two machines only are operated during the second shift and the rest of the 10 machines are kept idle involving a recurring loss of public money which is spent by Government through outside contractor every year; and

(b) the steps taken to run the rest of the 10 Rotary machines in the second shift ?

The Minister of Works Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Second shifts are not run in

the Presses as a normal course but only when necessary in the interests of production. At present 2 Rotaries are run in the Government of India Press, Santragachi, in the second shift as compared to 12 in the first shift. A decision has been taken to run another 8 machines in the Press during the second shift. This will be implemented as soon as funds for the staff required are sanctioned.

"Safe Period" Method for Birth Control

2077. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida : Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. John Billings of Australia visited Delhi recently and recommended "Safe Period" method for birth control; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto.

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar) : (a) No, Sir Not to our knowledge.

(b) The "Safe Period" method is already practised as one of the methods of birth control.

Backward People in Madras

2078. Dr. P. Srinivasan : Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain categories of people are classified as backward and most backward in Madras State ;

(b) if so, there numerical strength, category-wise ; and

(c) whether any facility or concession is shown to those people ?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) : (a) to (c). The Government of India have prescribed an economic criterion

for determining backwardness for the purposes of their schemes. States can however follow their own criteria in respect of the schemes financed by them, and the Government of India do not interfere in the policies pursued by the State Governments in this regard.

Loktak Lake Scheme (Manipur)

2079. Shri Rishang Keishing : Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Manipur have proposed a multipurpose scheme for the Loktak Lake ;

(b) if so, whether the Central Water and Power Commission have investigated and ascertained the feasibility of the scheme ;

(c) if so, the broad features thereof;

(d) the estimated cost of the scheme and

(e) the time by which the scheme will be taken up and completed ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Yes.

* (b) The investigations, which are being conducted by the Manipur Government in consultation with the Central Water & Power Commission, are still in progress.

(c) to (e). Do not arise at present

Pre-Medical and M.B.B.S. Courses

2080. Shri Rishang Keishing : Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state :

(a) the States/the Union Territories/ the areas for which seats in Pre-Medical and the M.B.B.S. courses have to be arranged by the Central Government.

(b) the number of applications received and candidates selected from each of States/

Union Territories/areas mentioned in point (a) above for the two Courses, for the current year;

(c) how far Government are satisfied with the number of available seats as compared to the need of the areas; and

(d) the measures Government contemplate to take to deal with the requirements of the areas?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Government of India make arrangements for reservation of seats in different States for students belonging to Union Territories having no Medical Colleges viz. Manipur, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Laccadive Islands, N.E.F.A., Nagaland and Dadra & Nagar Haveli and the State of Jammu and Kashmir. A Medical College has been started in Jammu & Kashmir and recently at Simla but some candidates belonging to Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh are still being placed in other Medical Colleges.

(b) The information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6754/56].

(c) & (d). The number of applications for admission is in excess of the number of seats available. In order to meet the increasing demand for admission to Medical Colleges and to meet the manpower requirements of qualified medical doctors, it is proposed to establish 20 to 25 new medical colleges in the country during the Fourth Five Year Plan. This Ministry has also written to various State Governments/ Union Territories to expand as quickly as possible the admission capacity of the existing Medical Colleges under the Emergency Expansion Scheme, wherever it is possible to do so without sacrificing the quality of medical education and training

तिलक नगर दिल्ली में चरस और अफीम
का बरामद किया जाना

2081. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री सोनावने :

श्री यु० व० सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तिलक नगर
दिल्ली में चालीस हजार रुपये की लागत की
चरस और अफीम बरामद की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये किस स्थान से लाई
गई थी ; और

(ग) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की
गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) जी, हां। दिल्ली पुलिस ने 7 जुलाई
1966 को तिलक नगर थाने के अधीकार-
क्षेत्र में मुखराम पार्क में एक मकान पर छापा
मारा और लगभग 15,000 रुपये के मूल्य
की 19.100 किलोग्राम चरस तथा 25,000
रुपये के मूल्य की 29.800 किलोग्राम
अफीम बरामद की।

(ख) चरस शायद नेपाल से और
अफीम संभवतः मध्य प्रदेश से लायी गयी
थी।

(ग) दिल्ली पुलिस ने तीन व्यक्तियों
को गिरफ्तार किया है और उत्पादन शुल्क
तथा अफीम अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत दर्ज किये
गये दोनों मामलों की अभी जांच पड़ताल हो
रही है।

Alankar Housing Construction
Private Ltd.

2082. Shri Madhu Limaye :

Shri Kishen Pattanayak :

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased
to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government
investigating agencies raided the Alankar
Housing Construction Private Ltd., M-47,
Connaught Circus, New Delhi on the 20th
July, 1966 in connection with tax evasion
and other violations (of law) ;

(b) if so, whether any documents, cash
and jewellery were seized ;

(c) whether any proceedings have been
started against them ; and

(d) the details as regards the matters
referred to in parts (b) and (c) above ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri
Sachindra Chaudhuri) : (a) Yes,
Sir, the raid was conducted in connection
with suspected tax evasion.

(b) Cash and documents were seized.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Cash of Rs. 51,939.68 and several
books of accounts and documents were
seized. The seized papers are under exa-
mination. Proceedings under the Income-
tax Act, 1961 have been initiated.

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes in
Tripura

2083. Shri Dasargtha Deb :

Shir Biren Dutta :

Will the Minister of Planning and
Social Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) whether any fund earmarked for the
welfare of Scheduled Tribes in Tripura had
been diverted to general purposes during
the last 10 years ; and

(b) if so, the total amount diverted and
the reasons for diverting such funds ?

The Deputy Minister in the Depart-
ment of Social Welfare (Shrimati
Chandrasekhar) : (a) and (b). Information

is being collected from the Tripura Government, and it will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Tribal Development Blocks in Tripura

2084. **Shri Dasaratha Deb :**
Shri Biren Dutta :

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of Tribal cadres employed in each of the Tribal Development Blocks of Tripura ;

(b) whether the percentage is satisfactory ; and

(c) if not, the steps to be taken in the matter ?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

Aid from Japan

2085. **Shri D. C. Sharma :** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether Japan has decided to give a \$140 million credit to India ;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the agreement ; and

(c) how the credit is proposed to be utilised ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : (a) No., Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Rural Water Supply Schemes in Mysore

2086. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy :**

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state :

(a) whether schemes for drinking water supply in the rural areas of Mysore costing Rs. 28 crores has been sent up for approval by the Government of Mysore ;

(b) whether there was any discussion on these schemes either at the ministerial level or the official level between the Central Government and the State Government ;

(c) whether these schemes include schemes of National Rural Water Supply apart from drinking water wells ;

(d) the action taken thereon by the Central Government ; and

(e) the time required to provide all the villages with drinking water wells in the State of Mysore in the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar) : (a) No. However, an outline assessment report indicating that to provide water-supply to the entire rural population in the State would cost approximately Rs. 24 crores was received from the Chief Engineer, Mysore, in August, 1963. Plans and estimates for schemes costing only Rs. 2.30 crores were received from the Government of Mysore during the Third Plan period.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) The plans and estimates for schemes costing Rs. 2.30 crores were sanctioned.

(e) Provision of water supply in the rural areas is primarily a matter for the State Government. They have to provide the necessary funds in the States' Plan ceiling. Assistance under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme on the normal pattern of 50% Central grant will be made available to the State Governments in accordance with their demand.

Central assistance for providing simple wells is also being given to the State Governments by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Community Development) under the Local Development Works.

Land Industrial Estates in Delhi

2087. **Shri Shiv Charan Gupta** : Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state :

(a) the area of land allotted to each Co-operative Industrial Estate in Delhi.

(b) whether any condition has been laid regarding the size of plot to be allotted to the members of the Estates or any control or check is exercised by Government regarding plots/size of plots to be allotted to their members ;

(c) whether any complaint has come to the notice of the Government regarding allotment of excessive land to some members ; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna : (a) and (b). 486 acres of land, has been allotted to six Co-operative Industrial Estates as follows :—

- (1) Mohan Cooperative Industrial Estate (225 acres).
- (2) Manufacturers Cooperative Industrial Estate (106 acres).
- (3) Rajasthani Cooperative Industrial Estate (40) acres).
- (4) S.M.A. Cooperative Industrial Estate (35 acres).
- (5) Plant Manufacturers Cooperative Industrial Estate (35 acres).
- (6) Small Scale Cooperative Industrial Estate (35 acres).

Possession of land has, however, not been delivered to the last three industrial estates. The size of the plots to be allotted to the members of the Estates is decided on the merits of each case and with reference to the type of industry proposed to be set up

(c) No, but if a specific case is brought to the notice of Ministry, the matter shall be looked into.

(d). Does not arise.

Development Disparities in Kerala

2088. **Shri Pottekkatt** :
Shri A. V. Raghavan :
Shri Mohammed Koya :

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken by the Government of Kerala to minimise the disparities prevailing in the Travancore-Cochin and Malabar as pointed out in the techno-economic survey of Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the nature of schemes sanctioned to minimise the disparity during this financial year under the following heads :

(i) Education, (ii) Roads, (iii) Health, (iv) Employment, (v) Power (vi) Industry, (vii) Irrigation, and (viii) Agriculture ?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta : (a) and (b). Precise information about detailed programmes has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when it is received.

I.U.C.D. Method for Family Planning

2089. **Dr. P. Srinivasan** :
Shri Paramasivan :

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some States have not implemented IUCD method in the context of Family Planning.

(b) if so, the names of these States ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No, all the States are implementing I.U.C.D. Programme. While some States have done very well, some others have not done so well.

(b) The achievement in I.U.C.D. insertions in the States of Madras, Orissa, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and U.P. is not so good.

(c) The States concerned have been requested to intensify the programme. Wherever there is shortage of doctors which hampers the progress of the Programme, the Government of India are trying to provide doctors. For this purpose a Task Force of doctors has been constituted.

D.A. Commission

2090. Shri D. C. Sharma :

Shri S. M. Banerjee :

Shri Shree Narayan Das :

Shri P. C. Borooah :

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the terms of reference for the D.A. Commission announced by Government have not been appreciated by Government employees and they have sought modifications ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the employees have asked for inclusion of a labour representative on the Commission; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir. Some of the Associations of the employees do not consider the terms of reference satisfactory.

(b) The demand has been made by some of the Associations.

(c) The terms of reference are sufficiently wide to enable the Commission to take all relevant factors into account in making their recommendations.

The Chairman and the members have been selected with an eye to highest objectivity so that all parties concerned may have full confidence in the Commission. With this principle in view, it was not considered necessary to have any representative either of the Government or of the employees on the Commission.

Power for lift Irrigation Schemes

2091. Shri A. K. Gopalan :

Shri P. Kunhan :

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government are aware that owing to the delay in giving power connections a number of lift irrigation schemes sanctioned during the Third Plan have not been fulfilled; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to supply power and fulfill the schemes *vis-a-vis* the granting of power for domestic use to the detriment of irrigation and food production ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed) :

(a) and (b). The information is being collected from the States and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Irrigation Projects in Kerala

2092. Shri A. K. Gopalan :

Shri P. Kunhan :

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala has asked for an allocation of Rs. 30 crores for irrigation projects in the State during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed) :

(a) and (b). The Chief Engineer (Irrigation), Kerala, has prepared a programme envisaging an outlay of Rs. 30 crores for major and medium irrigation projects in the Fourth Plan. This is under examination.

Industries in Kerala in Fourth Plan

2093. **Shri P. Kunhan :**

Shri A. K. Gopalan :

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have put forward any suggestions to the Planning Commission and the Central Government for the establishment of any new and major industries in Kerala during the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, the names of the Industries proposed ?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The new major industrial projects proposed by the Kerala Government in the Central sector are the following :—

- (i) Ball and Roller Bearing Project;
- (ii) Boiler Plant;
- (iii) Plant for the manufacture of zirconium and its compounds;
- (iv) White Phosphorus Projects;
- (v) Fertiliser Project;
- (vi) Project for the manufacture of farm implements and machinery;
- (vii) Second Cable Unit.

State Houses in Delhi.

2094. **Shri Rishang Keishing :** Will the Minister of **Works Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States and Union Territories which have applied or demanded land in New Delhi for construction of State Houses ;

(b) the number of applications which are under consideration and the number out of them rejected;

(c) the prospect of lands being made available to the applicants; and

(d) the reasons for rejecting applications for land, if any ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna) : (a) to (d). The under-mentioned States/Union Territories asked for allotment of land in New Delhi for construction of State Houses/Guest House ;

1. Assam
2. Madhya Pradesh
3. Uttar Pradesh
4. Orissa
5. Bihar
6. Madras
7. Jammu and Kashmir
8. Mysore
9. Gujarat
10. Punjab
11. Manipur
12. Himachal Pradesh
13. Nagaland
14. Pondicherry.

The State Government at serial No. 1—9 above have been allotted land in Diplomatic Enclave, New Delhi. The requests of the State Governments/Administrations at serial Nos. 10—12 could not be accepted, as suitable plots were not available. The requests of Government of Nagaland and Pondicherry Administration are under consideration.

Posts vacant in Comptroller and Auditor General's Office, New Delhi.

2095. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena :**

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka :

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts lying vacant at present in the Comptroller and Auditor General's Office at New Delhi; and

(b) the arrangements made by Government to fill these posts ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : (a) 20.

(b) These posts are to be filled up by the Comptroller, and Auditor General and not by Government. They will be filled by the Comptroller and Auditor

General according to administrative convenience.

Income-tax Arrears in Orissa

**2096. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena :
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka :**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of Income-tax arrears in Orissa as on the 30th June, 1966; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to collect these arrears ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : (a) The total amount of Income-tax arrears outstanding in Orissa as on 30-6-66 was Rs. 3.92 crores.

(b) Such steps as are available in law are being taken by Government on the merits and circumstances of each case.

Posts vacant in accountant General's Office, Bhubaneswar

**2097. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena :
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka :**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts of all categories lying vacant at present in the Accountant General's Office at Bhubaneswar (Orissa); and

(b) the steps taken to fill up these vacancies ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : The required information has been called for and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

Accountant General's Office at Bhubaneswar

**2098. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena :
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka :**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees of all categories at present in the Accountant

General's Oubaneswar (Orissa) and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : Up-to-date information has been called for from the Accountant General, Orissa, and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available. Attention is, however invited to the reply given on 9th December, 1965 to Question No. 2171 by the Hon'ble Members on the same subject.

Employees in comptroller and Auditor General's Office, New Delhi.

**2099. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena :
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka :**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees of all categories at present in the Comptroller and Auditor General's Office at New Delhi; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : (a) 454.

(b) Scheduled Castes—31.
Scheduled Tribes—2.

Engineering Staff in Kerala

2100. Shri P. Kunhan : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is disparity in the pay scales of the Engineering staff in the Electricity and the Public Works Departments of the Kerala Government ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal for the integration of the pay scales of the engineering staff in the two Departments ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : (a) The Govern-

ment are aware of some differences between the pay scales of certain categories of the staff in the service of the Electricity Board and the staff of the Public Works Department.

(b) No, Sir.

Shamshan Bhoomi in Rajouri Garden, New Delhi

2101. Shri Balmiki : Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state their :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a 'Shamshan Bhoomi' inside Block No. J-II extension in Rajouri Garden, New Delhi ;

(b) whether the residents of that area have sent my complaint to the Government in this regard ;

(c) whether some persons have left their houses due to this Shamshan Bhoomi ;

(d) whether there is any proposal to shift that Shamshan Bhoomi to some other place ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Neither the Government nor the Municipal Corporation of Delhi have any information about this.

(d) No.

(e) No alternative suitable site is available in that vicinity.

Calcutta Hospitals

2102. Shri S. M. Banerjee : Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state :

(a) whether her attention has been drawn to news-item in the 'Statesman' of the 12th June, 1966 (Delhi) under the

heading "Calcutta Hospitals in a Quandary";

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that costly equipments are lying idle for lack of spares; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to overcome the foreign exchange difficulty in getting spare parts ?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). This is a matter for the State Government, who have appointed a Committee to ascertain facts and suggest ways and means for the proper utilisation of the equipment. The State Government are awaiting the Committee's report.

दिल्ली में मोडल टाउन में सोने का तस्कर व्यापार

2103. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दिल्ली में मोडल टाउन के कुछ निवासियों ने सोने के तस्करों से सोने का तस्कर व्यापार कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसे गिरोहों की गतिविधियों को बन्द करने में उनके मंत्रालय की अफ़स़ता के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) सरकार को पता है कि मोडल टाउन, दिल्ली के कुछ निवासियों ने सोने के तस्करों से सोने का तस्कर व्यापार कर रहे हैं ।

(ख) एक व्यक्ति पर मुहब्बत चलाया गया है और उसे अफ़स़ी ठहराया गया है ।

कुछ अन्य व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमा चलाने के प्रश्न पर अभी विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) सवाल ही नहीं उठता।

12.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ALLEGED "STRATEGY OF SABOTAGE"
BY THE LEFT COMMUNIST PARTY

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

News-item published in the *Statesman* dated the 10th August, 1966, regarding the alleged "strategy of sabotage" finalised at the Tenali meeting of the Central Committee of the Left Communist Party.

The Minister of Home Affairs

(**Shri Nanda**) : Sir, I have seen the press report mentioned by hon. Members which is being attributed to Home Ministry sources. I am surprised that the report should claim to be based on information supplied by the Ministry of Home Affairs and I state categorically that no such information, as is mentioned in the report, has been given by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli) : Very good. Well said.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : This news item, though now according to the Home Minister no information was given by the Home Ministry, is a calculated attempt to create disaffection among the people against a particular political party repression against whom was unleashed during the last two years. If the report is not correct.....

An hon. Member : The report is correct.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : ...as far as it concerns the Home Ministry source, I want to know whether they have contradicted it or whether they have taken up the issue with the *Statesman* as to how this news has gone there because it clearly reveals that it is from the Home Ministry.

Shri Nanda : It is not a question of contradicting but of the fact, which I have stated here, that this report as it appeared in the paper has not emanated from the Home Ministry. That I have informed the *Statesman*.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore) : It is in all the papers.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : Sir, I have a submission to make.

Mr. Speaker : He has put the question ; the answer has come.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : They say that official sources have not given it, but it has not only appeared in the *Statesman* but today the names of some other trade unions or political leaders have appeared in that. So, I want to know whether any inquiry will be held.

Mr. Speaker : He asked whether the Government has asked the *Statesman*. That has been answered. **Shri Gopalan**.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod) : The Home Minister has denied that the Home Ministry has given out such a thing but there is reason to believe that someone in the Home Ministry might have given a hand-out because it is on the basis of a hand-out that another news-item has appeared in the papers today and some of the sentences in that are the same as were seen in the *Statesman's* report. May I ask the Minister what steps he is going to take to find out how this news has come out and also to dissociate himself and the Home Ministry from the report that it is said to have given because the name of the Home Ministry has been mentioned in the *Statesman* news-item and also in today's news-item ? What steps is the Home Ministry going to

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]
take to see that they are dissociated with this ?

Shri Nanda : What I have said is though several kinds of reports may be circulating. I have seen something which has appeared in the *Indian Express* also today. I was not present at that meeting—the hon. Member may have been there—and it is not for me to give an authoritative interpretation to what happened there.

Shri A. K. Gopalan : I was there in that meeting and I know that it is scandalous and malicious propaganda. That is why I gave the calling-attention notice. It was said when the answer was given—there were some saying that—that the report is correct. I do not know how.

Mr. Speaker : What can I say about others ?

Shri A. K. Gopalan : I only want to point out to you that those who say that the report is correct, they may be those who are responsible for carrying on such malicious propaganda.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Electoral alliances and adjustments are taking place between Opposition parties in various States as well as joint action on popular issues. May I know whether with a view to scare the Opposition parties from coming to this position against the Congress in the coming elections, some Home Ministry officials—I am asking whether it is a fact or not—has given out a hand-out and circulated to certain correspondents and that now he is backing out ?

Mr. Speaker : He has said it.

Shri Umanath : I am asking whether it is a fact that the Home Ministry official who gave out a hand-out like this is backing out now.

Shri Nanda : There may be many kinds of hand-outs.....(*Interruptions*)

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : सीधा जवाब दीजिये . .

Mr. Speaker : Order, Order.

Shri Nanda : I am not going to say which hand-out and what is it that they have got and what others have got. As far as I am concerned, there is no such thing.

Shri Nambiar : Today, in the *Indian Express*, it is stated :

“The Home Ministry does not seem to be aware of the existence of a sabotage plan by Left Communists as has been reported in a section of the Press.

We get this information from the news paper report....”

This is what a senior officer of the Home Ministry has said. He has denied all these things. I do not want to read out all the points.

Here it says :

“He admitted that according to the intelligence report, the Leftists had discussed a sabotage plan in their executive some time ago, Mr. Pramod Das Gupta and Mr. H. K. Konar advocated such a plan but it was turned down by the majority which described it as impracticable and detrimental to the growth of the party.”

A senior officer of the Home Ministry has said that. May I know whether the Home Minister will disown this as well, whether his statement already made includes disowning of this.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi) : What is the truth ? (*Interruption*).

Shri Nanda : I have to first own up that and disown this. These two are

contradictory statements. I have nothing to do with either. He has finished quoting at some point. I want to read it further. Further, it says :

"The Left leadership is of the opinion that such reports are placed by the Dange group in their publications....."

Shri Nambiar : We deny that.

Shri Nanda : I want to complete it :
"Recently, a foremost-Rightist weekly had also hinted at such a plan."

A prominent Leftist leader told ENS that Dange's game was to get us arrested by spreading such false reports."

Shri Nambiar : I want to contradict that statement.

Shri M. N. Swamy (Ongoly) : Some time ago, the Home Ministry had spread some cock and bull story. In 1964 itself, the Home Minister, Shri Nanda, connected some stories.....

Mr. Speaker : He should ask about this.

Shri M. N. Swamy : We have definite information that a hand-out has been given by an officer of the Home Ministry. Is the Home Minister prepared to conduct an inquiry and find out who is that officer who has given out the hand-out ?

Mr. Speaker : He has denied that.

Shri M. N. Swamy : Let him make an inquiry.

* **Shri Vasudevan Nair** : (Ambalapuzha) : Apart from this kind of malicious reports inspired by the Government being spread by newspapers.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker : Order, Order.

Shri Vasudevan Nair : Let them understand** . . (Interruptions)

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair

Shri Raghunath Singh : It is unparliamentary. It should be expunged.

Mr. Speaker : He should withdraw it.

Shri Vasudevan Nair : No, Sir. I will not withdraw it. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker : No, no; no reflections should be cast in this manner (Interruptions)

He could say anything about the Ministry, but he should not identify any person like that; he cannot about the Minister and I would not allow the Minister also to say any such thing against a Member. Therefore, I ask him to withdraw these words.

Shri Vasudevan Nair : I am not prepared to withdraw. I am sorry.

Mr. Speaker : Then he should withdraw himself. (Interruptions.)

(Shri Vasudevan Nair then left the House)

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun) : Those remarks should be expunged.

श्री मधु लिमये : **

Mr. Speaker : It might be expunged.

Shri Nambiar : The word** is parliamentary; it is not unparliamentary.

Shri-Tyagi : **

Mr. Speaker : It is always in the context that words are to be judged. Separately you cannot say whether a word is parliamentary or unparliamentary it might be said sometimes and might be allowed also. But in this context I have great objection to it and I have taken objection to it. I would not allow it to go on like that. (Interruptions).

Mr. Mukerjee.

Shri. H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central) : In the name of Parliamentary propriety, the emotions generated by the kind of reply which the Home Minister was giving have been sought to be diverted. I am sorry that Parliamentary propriety has been invoked in order to divert the interest in the subject which has come up and which is very important. . .

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]
is why I am asking this supplementary question.

Frivolity apart, apart from what has happened just now, is it the intention of the Government to go about talking, as it has done recently, about an all-India conspiracy which is rebutted and repudiated by everybody concerned on this side of the Opposition, and now to come forward in this kind of surreptitious manner to secure a widespread all-India publicity against political parties openly functioning in this country and now coming together in order to fight the Government? Is it the intention of the Government in Hitlerite fashion to repeat a lie over and over again before the people so that it comes to be believed, in the interest of their having to face the elections? Is Government going to repudiate any such intention and is the Government keen to take proper steps to see that this kind of propaganda itself, motivated, mischievous and, I may say, foolish, whatever the adjective might be stops on account of some steps which Government is going to adopt? As members of the Opposition in this House, we have a right to expect the political parties to function in this country.... (Interruptions).

Shri Nanda : The whole assumption is baseless. I have repudiated it and I have not done any propaganda of that kind. If the hon. Member had not read it, I would not have read that. What I read was the continuation of the same report.

Shri Daji (Indore) : I would like to invite the attention of the Home Minister to the fact that this report does not merely in a passing way, refer to the information given by the Ministry, but says :

"According to the Ministry the 'strategy of sabotage' was finalized..

"Official source allege that the recent acts of sabotage on the railways were the first fruits of the Tenali plan and that worse is sti

of Sabotage by 4210
Left Communist Party (C.A.)

to come. They allege that sabotage of defence establishments and perhaps burning of crops, are included in the plan.

"According to these sources, the Tenali meeting appointed Mr. Hare-Krishna Konar of West Bengal as the leader in charge of the party's programme on the agricultural front, and Mr. S.Y. Kolhatkar of Maharashtra as the party's principal functionary on the industrial front."

So it is not a mention just at one place. The report throughout is riddled with references to official sources, ministerial sources and information given by officials. In view of this, merely a letter to *The Statesman* is not sufficient. If really the Minister wants us to understand that the Ministry had nothing to do with the report, they should send a contradiction to all the papers that the Ministry . . .

Some hon. Members : No, no.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : Why should they shout 'no, no'?

Shri Umanath : If they say No, no, I shall say 'Yes, yes'. It is not their right alone to defy the Chair. They think they have got a right to defy the Chair. It is not their monopoly.

Shri Daji : Since the Prime Minister is here.... (Interruptions)

Shri Umanath : They are defying the Chair. If defiance of the Chair should not be there, then that should apply to all sides of the House. They think that it is their right to defy the Chair and say 'No, no'. What is this?

Shri Daji : The Prime Minister is here, and I would like to know from her how many Home Ministers she has appointed. I think only one Home Minister has been appointed by her. But if so, many Members take over charge of the Home Ministry and this portfolio is held by several Members, then this is the result.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur) : I hope Shri Daji knows that it is a parliamentary method to say 'No, no'. It is known in parliamentary practice that sometimes, it is left to the Members to say 'No'. I think he knows this simple parliamentary method.

Shri Daji : In view of the fact that the statement has repeatedly mentioned official sources and that this seems to be a very serious aspersion on the morality and conduct of a political party which is legal, and in view of the fact that certain norms have to be followed in regard to the Opposition, will Government send an official contradiction that this report is false, in order to establish their *bona fides* ?

Shri Nanda : Too much is being asked of me. Whatever I have said was enough for me, and I have done that. As regards all references to the Home Ministry, I have said, 'No'.....

Shri Daji : They are false ?

Shri Nanda : I am not going into the merits of the thing at all. It is for the hon. Members opposite. Somebody says something, and I am being called upon to contradict it. How is it possible ? This is not my responsibility. My responsibility....

Shri Daji : He should be specific, and he should say whether all the references to the Home Ministry are false.

Shri Nanda : As regards the references to the Home Ministry, I have said 'No'....

Shri Daji : What is the answer ? All the references to the Home Ministry are false ?

Mr. Speaker : Yes. Now, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : If all the references are false, I would ask the Minister whether he is going to institute an inquiry not only into the conduct of the officers.....

stitute an inquiry not only into the conduct of the officers.....

Some hon. Members : No, no.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : Let them not say 'No, no'. Let them listen to my question first.

I want to know whether an inquiry will be instituted not only into the conduct of the officers but also into the conduct of others who are belonging to the Home Ministry—I hope the Minister understands it, and I hope that he understands also that we know who that person is. This is a very important question for inquiry, because this is an attempt on the part of certain people in the Ministry—it may not be officers, but persons even more highly placed—who let out this propaganda to let loose more repression on the Left Opposition parties as well as to create further dissension and misunderstanding between the parties of the Left. This is what has been done in the past also. And we have seen this kind of thing before. He says that there is a Left Communist leader who has given this impression. We say : there is somebody there in the Ministry who has given it out. So the whole thing must be inquired into. I would like to know whether the Home Minister is prepared to have an inquiry into this matter or not.

Shri Nanda : Do you want me, Sir, to say anything by way of reply ?

Mr. Speaker : She wants to know whether there is a proposal to have an inquiry or not.

Shri Nanda : If I have to assume that responsibility, then I shall have to inquire into all their records, all their proceedings etc. How can I do that ?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : He has not answered my question. The question is not about an inquiry into our records, but the question is about an inquiry into his own colle-

[Shrimati Renue Chakravarty]

ague's records. Is he prepared to do that ? Is he prepared to have an inquiry into his own colleague's records ? We know certainly who has given this hand-out. Why is he then trying to put it on somebody else, *The Statesman* or the other newspapers ?

Shri Nambiar : On a point of order. When a call-attention notice has been given and the reply to that is given by the hon. Minister, is it proper on his part to mislead the House by confusing the issue in this way ? The question was about the hand-out given from his Ministry. We want to know whether there will be an inquiry into that. The inquiry was not about the Tenali conference and the decisions taken there. Why should he confuse it and give a confusing answer ?

Mr. Speaker : There is no question of any confusion of one with the other. No one would be confused. Questions are being put and answers being given.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur) : One gentleman who belongs to my profession... (*Interruptions*) my old profession, Prof. Dandavate, who is a member of the PSP National Executive has made a statement at a news conference as follows:

"Steps contemplated include sabotage in villages, including burning of crops, government offices, sabotage of railway lines, post offices and police stations. They also include sabotage of vital production potential ports, defence production, consumers' goods etc."

The report continues :

"While detailing these plans, Prof. Dandavate threw a challenge to these communists to go to a court of law and establish that the in-

formation revealed by him was baseless".

May I know what the Home Minister has got to say about this ?

Shri Nanda : This is not a challenge to the Home Minister, this is a challenge to themselves. I have nothing to do with it.

12.31 hrs.

RE: MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT
 AND CALLING ATTENTION
 NOTICES

(*Queries*)

Mr. Speaker : I have received several notices of adjournment motion as well as calling-attention notices on the firing in Shillong on 10th August. I will call upon Shri Swell just to explain to me how I can take it up as an adjournment motion.

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun) : Why not in the Chamber ? It is better to have it discussed with him in the Chamber.

Mr. Speaker : No. I can mention it here whenever I think it proper. He might explain to me.

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts) : After this hilarity...

Shri D. C. Sharma : The hon. Member is misrepresenting the proceedings. There is no hilarity here. We have been discussing a very serious affair.

Shri Swell : When a senior Professor speaks, the junior Professor must yield to him. I should have expected to learn better from the senior Professor.

I would say that in the unfortunate things that happened in Shillong yesterday, there has been a definite failure on the part of the Central Government. There has been a definite involvement on the part of the Central Government in all the things that happened.

In the first place, it was the Border Security Force, which is an organisation of the Union Home Ministry, that has

fired at the people there causing the death of 5 people and injuries to about 117. The Border Security Force is not the responsibility of the State Government ; it is the responsibility of the Central Government.

Secondly, *the Statesman* today mentions that the Army has taken over the control of law and order in the town of Shillong. It has not been said that the Army has been requested to come to the aid of the civil authority in the State, but the report is that the *Army has taken over* and the Secretariat of Shillong is being guarded by a battalion of the Sikh Regiment.

Thirdly, I would like to draw your attention to art. 339 (2) of the Constitution.....

Mr. Speaker : He has given enough reasons already. I will call one or two other hon. Members and then hear the Home Minister.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati) : The frontier State of Assam is in flames. It is a fact that the constitutional machinery in that particular State has almost broken down. What are the basic reasons behind this disturbance ? The basic reasons are these. One is scarcity of food, and another is the spiralling of prices. It is the responsibility of the Centre to see that these things do not happen in that particular area or in any area of the country.

What has happened there ? The State Government has abdicated its responsibility and has surrendered completely to the millowners. The very fact that after this agitation rice was available in plentiful quantity in the market, particularly in Shillong, establishes the fact that the hoarders and blackmarketeers in that particular State are responsible, and this Government, the Central Government, has not taken any steps against the hoarders and blackmarketeers because I am afraid they are in collusion with them, and the elections are approaching, and they hope to get money from them.

Another thing. Shillong, as has been rightly pointed out by Dr. Swell, has been handed over to the army, and it is the border police that has opened fire there.

There is another thing. There is political dissension inside the ruling party in Assam, particularly inside the Cabinet, and I will say that this is also responsible for that, for all these disturbances there and the agitation, and the Union Government is sleeping over all these things.

Mr. Speaker : That should be enough.

Shri Hem Barua : If things are allowed to deteriorate like this in the frontier State of Assam, I would say that the Union Government should establish its rights and, if necessary, there should be President's rule in Assam.

Mr. Speaker : That is a different thing.

Shri Tyagi : On a point of order. I beg to submit that you had established the practice that the hon. Members might discuss the relevancy of those questions with you in the Chamber, and if you are convinced, you might permit them to speak here, but in the process of making up your mind, if small speeches of two minutes are delivered, and then you make up your mind and afterwards you permit the question to be discussed, there will be two discussions. I would therefore suggest that you might have some plan to avoid it.

Mr. Speaker : Mr. Tyagi would appreciate that sometimes I have doubts and I want to clear them. I have a right and the discretion to mention this particular motion here, and get that clarified.

Only two minutes now. Mr. Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) : My adjournment motion deals actually with the failure of the Central Government to issue the necessary directions under article 353 (a), and I also say that they

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

have failed under article 355 which says :

"It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance....."

These two articles under the Constitution are attracted.

And the third failure, as very ably pointed by Shri Hem Barua and Dr. Swell, is that they have failed to supply adequate quantity of rice and at a reasonable price. The whole movement started.....

Mr. Speaker : That he need not repeat.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I am not repeating.

It is in the newspapers today, in the *Indian Express*, that the Prime Minister asked the hon. Food Minister to see that rice is rushed to that particular place. Without solving the matter, without bringing it within reasonable limits, the prices were allowed to be so much that all the students who were unable to eat anything, who did not get anything, who were starving, and the starving people of Assam out of sheer frustration and anger gave slogan of dehoarding and only the houses of those were raided where they thought that hundreds of maunds of rice were there.

So, I feel that the Centre has failed, and it is for the Centre to intervene immediately, and this adjournment motion in all fairness should be allowed.

Only one thing

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker : I cannot hear all. I have heard three.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I only say that if this is not allowed to be discussed here,.....

Mr. Speaker : I have heard.

Shri S. M. Banerjee :.....instead of solving the matter by firing by the security force it is(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker : Let me hear the Government side.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मिनट में मेरी बात भी सुन लीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक माननीय सदस्य को सुनना काफी था, लेकिन मैं ने तीन माननीय सदस्यों को सुन लिया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं एक नई बात कहना चाहता हूं । मेरा निवेदन है आसाम राज्य का एक हिस्सा परिगणित इलाका, शिडयूल्ड इलाका है । इसलिए धारा 244, 339 शिडयूल 5 और 6 ये सब अट्रैक्ट होते हैं और इस इलाके में अच्छा शासन देने की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की हो जाती है गवर्नर के मार्फत और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जहां यह वाक्या हुआ है उसमें भी कोई हिस्सा शिडयूल्ड है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : पूरे इलाके में हुआ है अध्यक्ष महोदय, आसाम का कोई इलाका नहीं बचा है कि जहां पर यह सब नहीं चल रहा है । (व्यवधान) हां, शिडयूल्ड एरिया में भी चल रहा है । गोली नहीं चली होगी लेकिन वाकी सब चल रहा है । . . . (व्यवधान) . . . शिलांग शहर भी है ? शहर के बारे में मुझे जानकारी नहीं है । लेकिन वह इलाका पहाड़ी इलाका है और वह शिडयूल्ड एरिया है ।

और अन्त में यह 353 जो है उसका अन्तिम हिस्सा आप देखिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 353 मैंने देख लिया ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सिर्फ उपर वाला आपने देखा है । आखिरी हिस्सा देखिये :

"to ensure that the Government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution."

तो संविधान कानून और शासन सब टूट गया है। इसलिये यह केन्द्रीय सरकार की ज़िम्मेदारी होती है। इसलिए कामरोको प्रस्ताव हमारा स्वीकारा जाना चाहिये।

Shri Swell : May I mention that Shillong is a Schedule area under the 6th Schedule to the Constitution.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह नयी जानकारी दे रहे हैं शहर के बारे में।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur) : He says that Shillong constitutes part of the schedule Area in Assam.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda) : Sir, before I say anything especially regarding the motion, if you permit me I wish to express our feeling of great unhappiness about whatever has occurred; all the people of India will be unhappy because such things do injury to the country and are a disservice to this nation. In the first place the question is about the admissibility of this motion, and the points raised were the involvement of the Central Government and it was stated that the Army has taken over control from the civil authorities. That is the main point. It is not so. I have been able to ascertain from sources which are accessible to me—and before I came here I tried to check up that information. I have done that it is not so.

Shri Hem Barua : It is so; we have our sources of information also.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास)
सेना ने गोली तो चलाई है।

Shri Nanda : I am coming to the second point—about the border security force. It is there and it is operating under the direction of the army. As a matter of fact this police is part of the Assam armed police and is statutorily under the direction of the Assam Government.

Mr. Speaker : They have argued that it is a Central force.

Shri Swell : The Home Minister said they were operating under the direction of the army. He himself said that . . .
(Interruptions)

Shri Nanda : Let me give all the facts. It is in the course of formation. This particular police force which has had to have recourse to firing, that is part of the Assam armed police. It was lent to the border security force for assistance in their work just as the State can call upon the border security force when there is a necessity for the purpose of police work. I am now emphasising this fact that this force which was used, the Assam armed police, is statutorily under the control of the Assam Government.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara) : He said that they were operating under the direction of the Army.

Mr. Speaker : I have heard what he said.

Shri Nanda : Regarding the third question, Sir, I believe it is not going to be suggested that because in any State, there are members of Scheduled Tribes and anything happens there in the matter of law and order. . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad) : Scheduled area.

Mr. Speaker : Order, order.

Shri Nanda : Even if it is a Scheduled Area, any happening in a Scheduled Area does not come in. There must be some thing more. But in this case, my information is, where this firing has taken place, this is not part of the Scheduled Area.

Shri Swell : It is wrong. It is quite wrong to say that. I was in Shillong. I know it. (Interruption)

Mr. Speaker : Order, order.

Shri Swell : It is absolutely false, to say so.

Shri Nanda : The Scheduled Area—I am told it is not so.

Shri Swell : Wrong. Bura Bazar is under the District Council of the Khasi-Jaintia Hills District under the Sixth

[Shri Swell]

Schedule of the Constitution. To say that it is not so, is nothing but outright falsehood.

Shri Nanda : I am relying on the information that we have got.

Shri Swell ; It is wrong information that he has got.

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. Let me hear the Home Minister.

Shri Swell : Shri Ahmed is advising the Home Minister. He goes by his advise. *(Interruption)*

Shri Nanda : At page 254 of the Constitution, under the Sixth Schedule—

Shri Swell : If he does not want them to be anti-national, then this is not the way. *(Interruption)*.

Shri Tyagi : Shut up.

Shri Swell : I can't shut up. *(Interruption)*

Mr. Speaker : Would he allow the proceedings to go on ?

Shri Nanda : Para 20, sub-para (2) says, "The United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District shall comprise the territories..."—they have been mentioned there—and then, it goes on to say : "excluding any areas for the time being comprised, within the cantonment and municipality of Shillong..."—

Shri Swell : Read out the whole thing.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Who are you to advise him ?

Shri Nanda :—"but including so much of the area comprised within the municipality of Shillong as formed part of the Khasi State.—"*(Interruption)*

Shri Swell : He is not reading out the whole thing. He is trying to mislead the House. *(Interruption)*.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : May I just read out the last portion which the Home Minister has left out ? That is regarding the cantonment and municipality of Shillong. We know Shillong very well. It says: "but including so much of the area comprised within the municipality of Shillong as formed part of the Khasi State of Myllem". Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed at least should know that Bura Bazar area is within Shillong. Does he not know it ? Why should they mislead the House ? *(Interruption)*

Shri Hem Barua : May I submit—

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. Wait now.

Shri Swell : I want to raise a privilege motion against the hon. Home Minister.

Mr. Speaker : No privilege motion can be raised in this manner.

Shri Swell : The Hon. Minister is trying to mislead the House.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed) : May I make a submission...*(Interruption)*

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. He will kindly take his seat. There are several points which have been raised in support of this motion in order to justify that it is the Centre's responsibility and failure has happened the part of the Central Government. So far as articles 356 and 244 are concerned, they are not relevant here and they cannot be applied in this case. *(Interruption)*. So far as this part is concerned, whether this is a Scheduled Area where this happening has taken place, I would require fuller information, and I would request the hon. Home Minister to find out during the day whether really the area where this thing has happened is a Scheduled Area, in order to enable me to determine the point.

One thing has been denied, that the military has taken over. That has been completely denied. That is finished.

The Second thing about which I am not clear which I will have to study is this. Though it is a security force, it has been said that it has acted under the guidance or control of the military. The implication of that also, I have to study. I am not clear in my mind what it means if some force acts under the control of the military. Therefore, I will hold it over till tomorrow morning. By tomorrow, I hope he will be able to get this information at least.

Shri Nanda : I will try to get that information.

Mr. Speaker : So, the calling attention notice also would be held over.

Shri Limaye.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी, इस तरह से नहीं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी, कितने दिनों से आप इस तरह खड़े हो जाते हैं और दखल देते हैं, हाउस की कार्यवाही में रुकावट डालते हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप मुझे सुनना नहीं चाहते, आप सबको सुनते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं जिसको बुलाता हूँ, वही बोले ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : नहीं, आप मुझे भी सुनें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, स्वामी जी, इस तरह से नहीं सुनूंगा ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप जिस तरह से सुनते हो, वह तरीका बताइये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं जब आपको बुलाऊंगा, तब सुनूंगा, इस तरह से नहीं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से नहीं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आपने कहा था सरकार से इस सदन के अन्दर कि राज्य सभा से जानकारी मंगा रहे हैं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से कोई भी सवाल उठ कर खड़ा कर देते हैं, इस तरह से मैं इजाजत नहीं दूंगा ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप कैसे इजाजत देंगे, वह तो बताइये । आप जब सबको सुनते हैं, हमको सुनना पसन्द नहीं करते । मैं नहीं समझता कि आप हमको अछूत कैसे समझते हैं । आप दुनिया से अछूतपना निकालना चाहते हैं, लेकिन हमको अछूत समझते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी, आप एक पार्टी के सदस्य हैं और वैसे भी स्वामी होने के नाते मैं आपका हर तरह सत्कार और इज्जत करता हूँ । आपको यह नहीं चाहिये कि इस तरह जबरदस्ती हाउस को बिलकुल बन्द कर के रख दें और कार्यवाही न करने दें । आप कुछ दिनों से रोज उठकर कार्यवाही के 5-7 मिनट ले लेते हैं और कहे जाते हैं कि मैं आपको सुनता नहीं हूँ । मैं हर वक्त चुप कर जाता हूँ लेकिन फिर भी आप शिकायत करते चले जायें, आपको इस तरह से नहीं चाहिये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने हम को कल नहीं सुना, परसों नहीं सुना, प्रतिदिन जब आप कहते हैं, हम बैठ जाते हैं । हमारे धैर्य का कोई अन्त होना चाहिये । आप हमको एक बार सुन लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त नहीं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्यों नहीं सुन सकते। आप सबको सुन सकते हैं, हमको नहीं सुन सकते, मैं इसका कारण जानना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिनके मेरे पास नोटिस आये हैं, उनको सुन रहा हूँ, दूसरों को नहीं सुन रहा हूँ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : हम सूचना देते हैं और आप कह देते हैं कि नहीं ले रहा हूँ। मुझे आप उपाय बताइये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे इसका उपाय नहीं बताना है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : हम अपनी बात कैसे कह सकें सदन में, इसका उपाय बताइये।

सभापति महोदय : स्वामी जी, आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं बैठने को तैयार हूँ, लेकिन आप मेरी बात सुन लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने तीन-चार बार आपसे कहा है आप मेरी कार्यवाही में रुकावट डाल रहे हैं : . . .

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन सुन लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप नहीं मानेंगे तो मुझे दरदवास्त करनी पड़ेगी कि आप हाउस छोड़ कर बाहर चले जायें।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : इसी डन्डे से आप निकालते रहेंगे, तो व्यर्थ यहां आये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे बहुत ज्यादा दुख होता है, लेकिन मैं मजबूर हूँ, क्या करूँ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप निकाल कर दम लेते हैं, हम निकलना पसन्द करेंगे। आखिर हम किस लिये यहां आये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बाहर चले जाइये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : लेकिन, अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह चले जाने मात्र से प्रश्न हल नहीं होगा, सैकड़ों साधु वर्षा से भीग रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जायेंगे या नहीं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं जाता हूँ लेकिन इससे आपका सन्तोष पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा।

(श्री रामेश्वरानन्द सदन से बाहर चले गये)

Shri M. R. Krishna (Peddapalli) : On a point of order, Sir. The discussion was going on in Hindi and I may be committing a mistake in not properly understanding it. Swamiji said :

हम को अछूत समझ रखा है

and therefore you are not allowing him to speak. In your reply you said :

मैं आपकी बहुत इज्जत करता हूँ।

That means, do you respect only Swamiji and you disrespect Harijans ? Is it right on the part of any member to say like that ? Under the Act of Parliament, anybody who has insulted or discriminated against anybody on the basis of caste is to be punished. Here is an hon. member who has renounced everything, who says he is a Swamiji and he asks, "You think I am an *Achhut* and so you treat me like this" ?

Mr. Speaker : Has he any complaint that I discriminated against anybody ?

Shri M. R. Krishna : Why should you respect the Swamiji ?

Mr. Speaker : Because it has been the tradition here to respect these robes. Therefore, I am also doing it.

Shri Hem Barua : Robes or rogues ? (Interruptions).

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon) : These people should not be allowed to hold the House to ransom. These anti-quated fellows should not rule the country.

Mr. Speaker : That is all right. I only ask for the cooperation of the Opposition in maintaining the decorum of the House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री मधु लिमये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी बात सुन लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी नहीं सुनूंगा । इतनी देर हो गई है बार-बार कहते हुए आप बन्द नहीं होते हैं । मुझे आपसे भी कहना पड़ेगा कि आप बाहर चले जायें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बाहर चले जाइये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रकार व्यवहार करेंगे तो कैसे चलेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बाहर चले जाइये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गऊ-हत्या के सम्बन्ध में जो जानकारी मांगी है .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बाहर जायेंगे या नहीं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय सबन से बाहर चले गये)

12.59 hrs.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैंने लाइब्रेरी वालों के पास से मंत्री महोदय की गवाही और गवाही से सम्बन्धित कागजात मांगे थे, अब तक मुझको नहीं मिले हैं ।

दूसरी बात आपने यह कहा था कि सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी के द्वारा जो प्रश्न उठाया गया है, उसके बारे में सोचूंगा और बाद में

निर्णय दूंगा । रात मुझे पता चला कि आपने यह फैसला किया है कि दूसरी गवाही देखने को नहीं मिलेगी । इसलिये मैं आपसे समय चाहता हूँ कि पहले इन दो बातों का खुलासा हो जाय । एक बात तो यही कि सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब का जो वक्तव्य परिचालित किया गया है, वह एक नहीं दो किस्म के वक्तव्य परिचालित किये गये हैं और दोनों में फर्क है । जो मेरे पास है उसमें यह वाक्य है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दो बातें एक साथ नहीं आ सकतीं । अगर आप वक्त चाहते हैं तो वक्त दूंगा, अगर बहस करना चाहते हैं . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : वक्त तो चाहता हूँ लेकिन खलासा तो हो जाए । फिर उम वक्त कौन सा वक्तव्य है, कैसे पता चलेगा ? यह वाक्य उसमें नहीं है

13 hrs.

Shri Daji (Indore) : Sir, he says that the two statements differ. He wants to know which one is authentic.

श्री मधु लिमये : एक जो परिचालित किया है उसमें यह वाक्य है और एक में से काट दिया गया है । उसका खुलासा हो जाए । रिकार्ड में क्या आया है, इतना आप बताइये ।

"In the end, I would like to submit that no *prima facie* case has been made out for reference to the Privileges Committee."

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam) : No, Sir; I did not make that statement.

श्री मधु लिमये : रिकार्ड में नहीं है यह ? तब ठीक है ।

सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब ने अपने वक्तव्य में दो दस्तावेजों से कुछ जुमले कहे हैं । अब आप

[श्री मधु लिमये]

के यहां पर नियम है दस्तावेजों से उद्धरण देने के बारे में। यह 368 है :

"If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table."

अब मेरी यह मांग है कि उन्होंने दो दस्तावेजों का अपने बयान में उल्लेख किया है, एक है नोटिंग के बारे में जिससे उनको गलतफहमी हुई और उन्होंने 18 तारीख को गलत बयानी की। वह नोटिंग और और जो कागज है वह पूरा सदन के सामने अजाए जिसका हवाला उन्होंने दिया है।

उसी तरह ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री के जो हिप्टी सेक्रेटरी है उनके बारे में यह कहा है :

"One aspect was the view of the Transport Ministry as summarised in the note of the Deputy Secretary given below:—"

जहां तक संक्षेप में कोई बात कहने का सवाल आता है तो वह अधिकार केवल मंत्री महोदय को है। आप देख लें 368। किसी सचिव को नहीं है।

"Provided that this rule shall not apply to any documents which are stated by the Minister to be of such a nature that their production would be inconsistent with public interest:"

और आगे

"Provided further that where a Minister gives in his own words a summary or gist of such despatch or State paper it shall not be necessary to lay the relevant papers on the Table."

'इन हिज ओन वर्ड्स' यह मंत्री महोदय के बारे में है, किसी सचिव या सरकारी अधिकारी के बारे में नहीं। इसलिए मेरी

मांग है ये दो दस्तावेज पूरे सदन के सामने आ जायें। उसके बारे में आप सोचिये और निर्णय दीजिये।

तीसरी बात यह है कि यहां पर मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि आपके द्वारा उनको जो पी० ए० सी० के सामने जाने की इजाजत दी गई यही विशेषाधिकार भंग या ब्रीच आफ प्रिविलेज है, ऐसा मैंने कहा है। मेरे भाषण का अगर तर्जुमा ठीक तरह हुआ है तो मैंने कभी यह नहीं कहा है कि...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बाकी बहस में भी आ जाएगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : आपका यह निर्देश है उसी के संदर्भ में मैंने कहा था। यहां की जो परम्परा है। उसको पढ़ कर मैं बैठ जाता हूं।

"The Committee on Estimates or Public Accounts may call officials to give evidence in connection with the examination of the estimates and accounts, respectively, relating to a particular Ministry. But a Minister shall not be called before the Committee either to give evidence or for consultation in connection with the examination of estimates or accounts by the Committee".

इसलिए बार-बार मैंने कहा है कि आपने इनके ऊपर इनायत की और आप की हमने, यानी सदन ने, इज्जत की। मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि आपके द्वारा यह विशेषाधिकार का भंग हुआ है या मंत्री महोदय के द्वारा हुआ है।

Mr. Speaker : The Minister was not called. In this case he expressed his own willingness to appear before the Committee. He was not called by the Public Accounts Committee.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad) : Sir, I rise to a point of order, arising out of what my hon. friend, Shri

Madhu Limaye just now said. He [said, if I heard him, if I understood him aright, that you have decided that the other evidence, to which my hon. colleague, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, referred yesterday, which he said should be made available to Members of Parliament, that shall not be made available to us. Is that a fact, Sir? Then I will proceed further.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : Please, may I invite your kind attention to rule 275, amplified and clarified by Direction 58—Rule 275 was read out yesterday by my hon. friend Shri Trivedi. It has been fully clarified and amplified by Direction 58, which is very, very helpful to the House and to the Committee—and I would request the House to pay very careful attention to every word of what that Direction says:

“Where witnesses appear before a Committee to give evidence, the Chairman shall make it clear to the witnesses that their evidence shall be treated as public and is liable to be published, unless they specifically desire that all or any part of the evidence tendered by them is to be treated as confidential.”

Now the question arises as to whether those witnesses who appeared before the Committee—the other witnesses, not the Minister—did tell the Committee that their evidence should be regarded, all or any part of it, as confidential. If they did not do so, then the question does not arise, it shall be made public. Even if they did say so, later the part of the Direction says:

“It shall, however, be explained to the witnesses that even though they might desire their evidence to be treated as confidential such evidence is liable to be made available to the members of Parliament.”

Between “public” and “members of Parliament” there is a distinction made. Even if it cannot be made public, Members of Parliament have got every right, under this rule, to have access to the evidence, to the whole of the evidence even if it is mentioned before the Committee that it is to be treated as confidential. Therefore, I request you to direct that every hon. Member of this House will have equal access, equal right of access, to all the evidence tendered before the Committee for their 55th Report and, the earlier, 50th Report to which this relates.

Shri Bhagawat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that these three Committees—the Public Undertakings Committee, the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee—are committees of Parliament. Therefore, to say that any evidence tendered before any of these Committees is confidential and is to be kept secret from the Members of Parliament is untenable. Sir, I had the privilege to work on these Committees. The point is, though the evidence tendered before the Committee cannot be kept secret from the Members of Parliament, there is a self-imposed restriction upon the functioning of the Committee....

An hon. Member: That is a presumption.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I hope my hon. friends will hear me as I heard them; otherwise they would not be able to speak. What I am saying is this. As a member of the Estimates Committee, I can say that the Chairman of the Estimates Committee invariably—I emphasise the word “invariably”—has said to the witnesses appearing before the Committee that they can rest assured that their evidence will remain confidential....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): No, no. He contradicted that. Yesterday he said..

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Mr Speaker, I will ask my hon. friend, Shri Dwivedy, through you, Sir, to hear what I am saying. I am referring to what the Chairman of the Estimates Committee says and not the Public Accounts Committee. If they listen to me and open their mouths less they will be able to understand what I am saying. Invariably the Chairman of the Estimates Committee has said to the witnesses that whatever they depose before the Committee will be treated as confidential. This is a self-imposed restriction on behalf of the House, by the members of the Estimates Committee. Secondly, the Chairman of the Committee on Public Undertakings said yesterday in the House that if this restriction is not allowed to be there, it will not be possible for the officials of the undertaking and the representatives of private institutions to speak frankly in the Committee. The Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee also, while he did not say that they are confidential, emphasized at the same time yesterday that if they are not allowed to be confidential it will be possible for the Public Accounts Committee to have the evidence freely and frankly. I am sure the House wants these three Committees to function in such a way that those who appear before the Committee can tender their evidence freely, frankly and fearlessly because they know that it will be treated as confidential. So, in that sense, it is a self-imposed restriction by the Committee that the evidence will be treated as confidential. If the house wants it to be made public, let it be made clear in this House itself that henceforth the evidence of those who appear before the Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee and the Committee on Public Undertakings will be made public. The moment you say that you will see that the witnesses do not speak freely and frankly before the Committee and the Chairman will have a lot of difficulty in getting the views or comments from Government servants. I know how frankly they have spoken before

the Committees all these days, up till now. If you say it in so many words that their evidence will no longer be treated as confidential they will cease to be frank in giving their views. That is my only point.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): I have very little to submit on this point. I do not want to go into the merits of the case; I do not want to urge before the House whether the viewpoint expressed now is correct. But, Mr. Speaker, are you wanting to re-open a decision which you have already taken yesterday? You heard yesterday the very same direction which my hon. friend, Shri Kamath, read out, and after listening to that and acknowledging that this direction is there you had arrived at this decision. You have clearly arrived at a decision. It is a matter of record.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: "I will consider the request" you said; you did not decide it yesterday. Let him see the record.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is a matter of record. If you had decided it, then the matter should end there. If you have not decided it, then let us go into the matter further. If you have already decided it—it is so, according to my assessment of the situation; you look into the records—I do not want it to be re-opened.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, I want to correct him. So far as the evidence of the Minister is concerned Sir, you gave your ruling that that part of the evidence should be laid on the Table of the House. Then I specifically made a request that the entire evidence tendered before the Committee by the Ministry on the subject relating to the Fiftieth Report should be laid on the Table of the House, to which you said "I Will consider it". So far as the records go, that is the position.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Bar-rackpore). I just want to say that obviously you will have to apply your mind once again to your ruling in view of what Shri Kamath has said about the rules and directions. Obviously, you will look unto that part of the question. But I would like to tell you, Sir, and through you to Shri Azad, that it is not that we, Members of Parliament, are putting certain ideas in the minds of the officers, and that by saying that their evidence is to be treated as something that will be withheld from the highest authority in the land. It means that we are asking them to be untruthful in the Committee. I think that is a very wrong approach. I do not know what right the Chairman of the Committee has to say to some of these officers that their evidence shall be treated as confidential, when it is contrary to the Directions. I was in the Estimates Committee for two years and I did not find on any occasion that the officers tried to hide something from us. I think we did find sometimes that they tried to evade but it was our job to see that they did not evade answering questions and we found out the truth. Therefore, it is a battle of wits. Finally, we shall give the report on the basis of what the Members constituting that Committee think is the right thing. Therefore, I think that there should be absolutely nothing which should be taking as secret from the Members of Parliament. We do not want to find out more than what is necessary for us to come to a conclusion about the matter which is before us. If there are certain documents which we feel are necessary for us to come to a conclusion, I think it is only right that we write to you and you should make this document available to us. You may keep it in your chamber and allow us to look into it, you need not keep it in the library of Parliament; but to those of us who would like to see those documents in order to make up our minds. I think it should be made available. I think the Directions are very clear on this point. We should not put ideas into the minds of the officers that if we allow their

evidence to be looked into by the Members of Parliament, in such a situation, they will not be honest to the Committee.

Mr. Speaker: I can allow any hon. Member to peruse the documents in my Chamber. If he uses it, it becomes public; if he does not use it, it is of no use to him.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Whatever might be the recent convention, which might or might not have grown in the Estimates Committee, the rules and your directions are very clear. And what concerns me, and, I am sure, concerns the House is this, let not an impression go out to the country that there is something to hide. I am very much concerned about this matter. Something has cropped up, almost incidentally, and it has struck the whole country as something which has got to be investigated. In relation to that Shri Azad suggests that things should be kept away from the gaze of even Members of Parliament when, as Shri Kamath has pointed out, as far as Members of Parliament are concerned, they have the right to have access to everything. The public do not have that right, but the Members of Parliament do have that right, and we should exercise that right. I do not want to know what Shri Subramaniam or Mr. X or Mr. Y has said in the Public Accounts Committee, I am not concerned with it and I do not want to go into that dirty affair—but when the matter has come up, the country has got to be satisfied, and let no impression go out from this House, particularly from a source so high, elevated and impartial as your Chair, that anything has been done to hide certain facts, which were not available even to Members of Parliament. From that point of view, the rules are very clear, the principle is clear. It may be that because of this convention a certain bureaucrat may or may not be in jeopardy but, then, these are very important matters and so, from the point of view which I have tried to stress, I would submit to you that you should give your direction that in this matter every relevant material will be made available to the members of Parliament.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha) : May I suggest that this is an exceptional case and such things have not happened before and no Minister has appeared before the Public Accounts Committee ? In these circumstances, I think the evidence should be made available to the Members of Parliament, without creating any precedent.

Shri Khadilkar (Khad) : Now a request is being made that the evidence tendered before the Public Accounts Committee should be made available to Members of Parliament. I had the privilege of serving on both the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee. I know it for a fact that every evidence tendered before the Committee is weighed very quietly and in a balanced manner and certain conclusions are reached. If at this juncture an attempt is made to have some sort of fishing type of probe.....

श्री मधु लिमये : “फ़िशिंग” का क्या मतलब है ? सबूत और गवाही तो कमेटी के सामने एक दफा हो चुकी है ।

Shri Khadilkar : ..into the evidence, to find fault with.... (interruptions) Sir, I would request them to listen to me. I have listened to them. If there is a fishing type of probe into the evidence, it will result in one thing. It will result in questioning the conclusions reached by the Public Accounts Committee and trying to find out certain things, because they are not sure in their mind whether they have case for breach of privilege or for contempt, to add some arguments to their case and to strengthen it.

So far as your ruling is concerned, an exceptional case has been made because the Minister has appeared before the Committee and you have said that in that case the evidence would be made available. But I would submit, apart from the question of certain conventions, that we are following in the committee, that the important question is that the breach of privilege question has been raised on the basis of

the findings of the Committee. Is it permissible now for Members, as I said to go back to the evidence, weigh those findings and then put forth certain arguments? Will this not challenge the finality of the report of a committee? (Interruption)

Mr. Speaker : Shri Banerjee.

Shri Tyagi (Dhara Dun) : How many hours have been allotted for this discussion ?

Mr. Speaker : No time has been allotted.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jdore) : It is a very important matter and it has got to be discussed. Its importance goes beyond the range of the instant case.

Shri Daji : It relates to our rights as Members of Parliament. Apart from the privilege motion and apart from the report of the Public Accounts Committee, the question now raised is a question of right of Members of Parliament. It is such a fundamental question that whatever decision you give on this occasion will go down as the established convention. Therefore let us not hustle. Leave aside Shri Subramaniam, leave aside the breach of privilege case, we are discussing a much wider and the most fundamental issue. I would like to make a submission for two minutes only on this vital issue whenever you permit me to do so. Such issues are raised very rarely in the history of Parliament and when they are raised they should be discussed threadbare and conclusions reached.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) : Yesterday we submitted before you that all the evidence including the evidence of the Minister should be placed on the Table of the House. That was not agreed to. When you agreed that the Minister's verbatim statement will be made available to Members, we were happy. At the same time, when Shri Surendranath Dwivedy read out a rule under which ever

Member is entitled to read it under your direction if he is permitted by you, you in your wisdom did not rule it out but you said that you would consider it if such a request was made. That is in the record. I also heard Shri Morarka saying that there was no secrecy about that. He said that generally they do not divulge that or there is an impression given to those officers that it would not be divulged. But today Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad—I heard with patience the arguments advanced by him—mentioned about the Public Undertakings Committee, the Estimates Committee and so on, but he did not mention the Public Accounts Committee which we are vitally concerned about.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I did mention.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You mentioned the Estimates Committee and the Public Undertakings Committee. We did not hear you mention the Public Accounts Committee.

My submission is only this. The Speaker's direction has been read out by Shri Kamath. A rule has been invoked by Shri Kamath and I feel that we shall be doing injustice to Shri Subramaniam, to the Public Accounts Committee, to ourselves and, through us, to the millions of those whom we represent if we are precluded from seeing those documents.

May I invite your attention to what is happening behind the scenes in this case? These particular documents will not be shown to us but every day we read in the papers that the Prime Minister has decided to consult the ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. We do not know what the ex-Chief justice will do in this case. The newspaper has mentioned that because the PAC has recommended to the Prime Minister that there should be a high-powered commission she is going to consult the ex-Chief Justice, Shri Gajendragadkar. In the name of justice and fairplay and for giving adequate opportunity to Shri Subramaniam to come out in flying

colours or to resign, it is but natural that we should be given a chance to see all the records.

श्री मोर्य (अलीगढ़) : श्रीम्, . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक एक करके ही बुला सकता हूँ ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I think, the implications of this matter go far beyond the question which is occupying the attention of the House at present and, therefore, the question of procedure which has been re-agitated here, should be viewed not only in the instant context but in the larger context.

Mr. Speaker: I might mention that the evidence was asked for not for the purpose of a decision on the privilege motion but for the discussion of the report of the PAC; therefore, the two should not be confused. I cannot allow any evidence or any record to be seen for the sake of the privilege motion. That is not the question, as has been stated just now by Shri Khadilkar. We cannot take up the privilege motion by going into the evidence before the PAC. The point is whether it should be made available or not for the discussion of the report. That must be kept in mind.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not mention the privilege motion.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It is not for the purpose of the privilege motion alone.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Madhu Limaye asked that before he speaks on the privilege motion, this should be decided.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli) : If it is available for this, it is available for the other also.

Mr. Speaker : No, no.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi : Our rules envisage that if a Member wants to inform himself for any motion before the House, he can apply to you for an inspection of a particular

[Dr. L.M. Singhvi]

document and under your authority under rule 275(2) you would consider whether you would permit him to have access to or inspection of that particular document. Rule 275(2) really controls the entire question of evidence, report and proceedings treated as confidential, as the marginal heading of that particular rule says. That rule very clearly shows that no part of the evidence shall be open to inspection by anyone except under the authority of the Speaker. Sub-rule (3) says:—

“The evidence given before a Committee shall not be published by any member of the Committee or by any other person until it has been laid on the table:

Provided that the Speaker may, in his discretion, direct that such evidence be confidentially made available to members before it is formally laid on the Table.”

So far as direction 58 is concerned, it is clear that whatever the committees might have been doing, as a matter of fact there is no necessity for them to allow all evidence to be treated as confidential because direction 58 certainly does not permit this. It says:—

Mr. Speaker : That has already been read.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi : I have to crave your indulgence to clarify the point that I am raising. It says:—

“Where witnesses appear before a committee to give evidence, the Chairman shall make it clear to the witnesses that their evidence shall be treated as public and is liable to be published, unless they specifically desire that all or any part of the evidence tendered by them is to be treated as confidential.”

The more important part of direction 58 is the latter portion which says :—

“It shall, however, be explained to the witnesses that even though they might desire their evidence to be treated as confidential such evidence is liable to be made available to the members of Parliament.”

Reading direction 58 with rule 275 (2) it is clear that the evidence that is desired to be treated as confidential by official witnesses is also liable to be made available to the Members of Parliament, though this has to be done under the exception provided by sub-rule (2) of rule 275. It makes it clear that this has to be done under the authority of the Speaker.

I have one very concrete suggestion to make. Yesterday I had suggested that so far as the evidence of the Minister is concerned, it should be published without any question and no exception should be taken to publishing that evidence because the Minister had appeared at his own instance. So far as the evidence of the officials is concerned, you have to decide under rule 275 (2) and direction 58 together whether you would permit access or inspection to Members of Parliament in respect of certain documents which have been laid before the Committee or in respect of certain evidence which has been tendered before the Committee. There are no clear criteria laid down for the guidance of the Speaker in this matter. The only criteria before you are the criteria of public interest and insistence of Members of Parliament as well as the efficient functioning of the Committees.

Mr. Speaker : Shri Maurya.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi : At least I should be allowed to conclude. I am not taking any more time than it is necessary to do so.

You know it very well that I am most disinclined to take a minute more than is absolutely necessary. I submit that in view of

what I have said you should consider not in a blanket way, whether you will allow access or inspection to the Members of Parliament to this evidence, but it is on the basis of a specific request to be made to you that you will have to decide whether you will allow such access or inspection. I submit that such access or inspection should be permitted by you in this particular case.

श्री सौर्य : श्रीमन्, पहले तो मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि जितना समय अन्य सदस्यों ने लिया है, मैं उससे आधा ही समय लूंगा, लेकिन बीच में मुझे टोका न जाये ।

श्रीमन्, यहां पर बहस इस बात पर हो रही है—जहां तक नियम और कानून का सवाल है, कानून बड़ा साफ़ है । उसमें कोई ऐसी धारा नहीं है, जो इसके रास्ते में आती है । लेकिन कुछ ऐसी भावना यहां पर प्रकट की गई है, कि अगर यह गवाहियां सदन के सामने सदस्यों तक पहुंच जायेंगी, तो सरकारी कर्मचारी गवाही देने से झिझकेंगे तथा ऐसी कोई परम्परा नहीं है । परम्परा के बारे में मैं कल कह चुका हूं । कायदे से मिनिस्टर को वहां पर नहीं जाना चाहिये था, बुलाये नहीं गये, अपनी ओर से गये । अगर बुलाये जाते तो बात दूसरी थी, इसलिये परम्परा टूटी है । लेकिन, श्रीमन्, पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी को सदन ने बनाया है, उसमें पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर हैं, जिनकी संख्या 22 है । मैं इस समय सी० बी० आई० या उड़ीसा में क्या हुआ, उसमें नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन 22 सदस्य उन गवाहियों तक पहुंच सकते हैं, उनके सामने सब बातें होती हैं । पहले सात तक और फिर 22 तक वे बातें पहुंची, तो फिर इन बाकी सदस्यों तक क्यों नहीं आ सकती हैं ।

मैंने स्वयं उस कमेटी में देखा है कि कई बार बहुत सी बातें दबाई जाती हैं, हम लोग निकालते हैं । सरकारी कर्मचारी जब भी पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी है, के सामने

आते हैं, मैं सब के लिये नहीं कहता, वे कहते हैं कि जिस में कोई गड़बड़ है, उसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा दबाया जाये । यह तो पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी की क्षमता पर निर्भर करता है कि वे उस तथ्य को निकाल पाते हैं या नहीं ।

जब 22 सदस्य उस गवाही तक पहुंच सकते हैं, उनके सामने वे सब आती हैं, हम लोगों के पास करेक्शन के लिये आती हैं, क्लारिकल स्टाफ़ के पास आती हैं, मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि इस सदन के सदस्य तक जो कि 10 लाख को रिप्रेजेंट करता है, क्यों नहीं पहुंच सकती हैं । यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मसला है, यह सिर्फ़ सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब की बात नहीं है, यह एक सिद्धान्त की बात है । जब पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी के सदस्यों तक पहुंच सकती हैं, तो इस सदन के सदस्यों तक भी पहुंचनी चाहिये, बल्कि उससे भी ज्यादा होना चाहिये ।

Mr. Speaker : One thing I should enquire from the Chairman, Public Accounts Committee. Direction 58 has been read out under which, when a witness appears before the Committee to give evidence, the Chairman shall make it clear to the witness that his evidence shall be treated as public. I want to know from him whether it was made clear to the witness.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjunu) : In regard to your specific question, so far as the Public Accounts Committee is concerned the rules or the procedure or the conventions are well laid down and it has never been made clear to them either the evidence would be treated as public or would be treated as private. All the Secretaries or the officers who appear before the Committee are fully aware of the conventions which govern the proceedings of the Committee and they take it for granted.

Mr. Speaker : The other Committee Chairman draws the attention of every witness to Direction 58 and makes it clear to him.

Shri Morarka : Direction 58 says that you shall warn the witness that his evidence is liable to be made public except to the extent to which he desires it to be kept confidential and that even that portion would be made available to the Members of Parliament.

Mr. Speaker : I want to know whether this was made clear to the witness.

Shri Morarka : No. Direction 58 is meant only for the purpose of the witness, that the Chairman of the Committee shall warn the witness that whatever he says is likely to be made public and that even if he desires any portion of that evidence to be kept private, that shall be made available to the Members of Parliament. Direction 58 has nothing to do with the rights of this House or the rights of the Members of Parliament. Direction 58 is meant only for the witnesses who appear before the Committee. So far as the rights of the House are concerned, they are governed only by your rule 275. Mr. Kamath read out Direction 58. He has in my opinion misinterpreted the rule.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : I said Direction 58 read with Rule 275.

Shri Morarka : Direction 58 is meant only for the witnesses, that you shall warn the witnesses that whatever evidence they give is liable to be made public. But when you come to the rights of the Members of Parliament, you must go to Rule 275. Now, Rule 275 says that the Committee may decide to treat certain portion of the evidence as public and certain portion of the evidence as private. Whatever portion they lay on the Table of the House will become a public document and whatever portion they do lay on the Table of the House shall be private. Nobody will have access to it unless you direct it.

There is no conflict between Rule 275 and Direction 58. In my humble opinion, if there is any difference of opinion between the Directions of the Speaker and the Rules of Procedure, the Rules of Procedure shall supersede the Directions of the Speaker.

In this particular case, there is no such conflict because Rule 275 only will govern the rights of the Members of Parliament. So far as Direction 58 is concerned, it is only an enabling provision or a duty of the Chairman to warn the witnesses. The point raised about the Estimates Committee and the Public Undertakings Committee is slightly different. That has nothing to do with Direction 58. Direction 58 says that we shall treat this thing as public and the assurance is given to the witness that if he so desires we shall keep certain portion as private. That has nothing to do with Direction 58. In my opinion, it is for the House to decide whatever they want to lay down for the future. So far as the Rules are concerned, the Rules are quite clear. It is your absolute discretion to allow or not to allow access to the confidential verbatim proceedings.

In this connection, since Shri Kamath has read out the Directions of the Speaker, may I invite your attention to Direction 65 (1)? It says :

"The verbatim proceedings of a Committee, if taken, shall be treated as confidential and shall not be made available to anyone without the orders of the Speaker."

Direction 58 is completely misleading. Direction 58 is meant only for the witnesses, that you warn the witnesses, and for nothing else. The rights of the Members of this House are governed by Rule 275 and Direction 65. You may kindly consider this matter very carefully before you give your ruling.

Mr. Speaker : I will consider it.

Now, there is another privilege motion given by Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri which I will take up tomorrow. If this is to be taken up tomorrow, then that will be taken up on Tuesday.

श्री मधु लिमये : बिहार को कल लिया जाये ।

Shri Daji : This may be taken up on Tuesday.

Mr. Speaker : All right. I will take Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri's privilege motion tomorrow. Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

13:39 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CAPITAL ISSUES (APPLICATION FOR CONSENT) RULES, 1966

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : I lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Capital Issues (Application for Consent) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 600 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd April, 1966 under sub-section (2) of section 12 of the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947.

(2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6745/66].

PATTAZHI DEVASWOM LANDS (VESTING AND ENFRANCHISEMENT) AMENDMENT ACT, 1966

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K.L. Rao) :

On behalf of Shri L. N. Mishra, I lay on the Table a copy of the Pattazhi Devaswom Lands (Vesting and Enfranchisement) Amendment Act, 1966 (President's Act No. 5 of 1966) under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1965.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6746/66].

INDIAN AIRCRAFT (PUBLIC HEALTH) AMENDMENT RULES, 1965

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning Shri (B. S. Murthy) : I lay on the Table

(1) A copy of the Indian Aircraft (Public Health) Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 2735 in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 1955, under section 14A of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934.
(2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[Placed in Library. See 6747/66].

13:40 hrs.

VERBATIM PROCEEDINGS OF THE 28TH SITTING OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Shri Morarka : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the verbatim proceeding of the 28th Sitting of the Public Accounts Committee held at 17:30 hours on 1st August, 1966 (relating to 55th Report—Third Lok Sabha), containing the evidence given by the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, as directed by Mr. Speaker.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6755/66].

13:41 hrs.

MOTION RE: ECONOMIC SITUATION—contd.

Mr. Speaker : The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri on the 26th July, 1966, namely:—

“That the present economic situation in the country be taken into consideration.”

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza may continue his speech.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza : (Warrangal) : I was referring yesterday to the effect of the war on the economic situation of the country.

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao) : What is the time left, Sir?

Mr. Speaker : Four hours and five minutes.

Shri Jaganatha Rao : The Minister may reply tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker : All right; that could be done.

The Minister will reply tomorrow.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad) : The discussion on railway accidents is already fixed for tomorrow; two hours for that have already been fixed, unless the House agrees to postpone discussion on that motion.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : I would not take very long; I would not take more than 20 minutes.

Mr. Speaker : All right. This would be taken up first tomorrow and then the discussion on railway accidents may be taken up.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza : We had aimed high to bring about a rapid development in the country. We had taxed our people to the maximum capacity; we had borrowed at home and abroad to the utmost limit we could do; we resorted to deficit financing keeping in leash inflation, so that it does not run away. We had also assumed a period of peace. When the Chinese invasion took place, not only political but also our economic situation got affected and that was because we did not provide for aggression in our Plan. The result was that we had to raise our expenditure on Defence and we had to resort to deficit financing. By the time we could recover from that, there was another aggression from Pakistan and this again was outside our field of calculations. On the top of all these, there were natural calamities like drought. Our Plan was such that no reserve or margin of safety was provided in that and for that reason, we had all these troubles. No matter who

the Finance Minister is, if you have a Plan there are certain things which you assume and if certain things outside the field occur, it is bound to upset the Plan. Therefore, I submit to this House that, if you want to make the Plan a success or the economic condition of the country to recover, you have

13.43 hrs. [MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

to decide whether you are going to have a war economy or a peace economy. When war stops, there is demobilisation; the industry shifts from war production to peace production; all the unproductive expenditure resorted to during war is stopped. But, here, we are placed in a very difficult situation in this country. We have no war; there is a problematic peace with Pakistan and an uneasy cease-fire with China; so, while at peace, we are really in a condition of war. Therefore we cannot succeed in having an economy, based on peace, because we are in a condition which is really a war condition. Therefore, this House, and the Government in particular, have to take a vital decision whether they will buy peace and time even on unfavourable terms, as Lenin did at Brest-Litovsk; whether, as in the case of Russia, you will buy peace and time and have your plan that way—cut off all expenditure on Defence and all unproductive expenditure—and wait for the day when you are strong enough.

The condition that exists today is a condition of continuous war. The Defence Minister announced the other day that Pakistan has decided to double the strength of her armed forces—from 5 to 11 divisions or something like that. And that very moment your Plan gets upset; you have to meet again that particular situation; therefore, you must be all the time on a war basis and if you are to be on a war basis, then there are certain disciplines involved in that condition and you have to accept those disciplines. There will be controls all round—on food, cloth, petrol, etc.,—and all sorts of unnecessary expenditure have to be cut; also there

should be equality of treatment from the President to the peasant; there should be equal austerity and that should be the condition in which the economy should function and then the economy will succeed.

I am not creating a war hysteria. I think this is the condition all over Asia and Africa. We are all involved in petty wars and are all the time spending on arms and armaments competing with one another. During the debate on foreign affairs I suggested that we should all, in the Afro-Asian countries' conference, decide on freezing the frontiers for ten or fifteen years, whichever may be advantageous to one party or the other. We have tried to have conditions of peace; we have given concessions to Pakistan; we have given concessions to China also over Tibet we have tried to have conditions of peace but we have not succeeded in that. Therefore, let us accept this condition and accept that while we plough, we have to carry also a rifle on our shoulders.

Now I come to the question of foreign aid. Foreign aid has recently taken a colour which is not very attractive. I accept what our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, says, namely, that the decision about devaluation was a decision on economic factors and there were no pressures. But, nonetheless, there is no denying the fact that pressures were sought to be exercised, pressures were exercised and pressures continue to be exercised. I am not saying anything new. In the Budget debate I said that we are being pressurized and that is the Johnsonian technique; that is how he holds the Senate in his hands; that is the way he tries to function in Vietnam; pressures are being exercised on Mr. Wilson: if you read Mr. Wilson's speeches over the last three or four years, you will find the difference in the attitude; he, at one time, disapproved of the bombing in Haiphong, but now he approves of the bombing in the Demilitarized Zone; there is an apparent contradiction. So

the pressures are exercised and will continue to be exercised because after all, the persons who deals with money has a certain advantage. I am afraid the U.S.A. is becoming like a money lender in our villages. They are dependent on that money-lender to our peasants and so they have to yield to the whims of the money-lender. That is a position which no self-respecting nation should allow itself to be in. After having been devastated by the Second World War, Russia did not accept the Marshall Plan; she struggled and stood on her own feet. No doubt, she got something from the East European countries. After all, the East European countries also had suffered in the war. Yet she also helped in the restoration of economic conditions in China.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur) : Not like us.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza : China today is not getting aid either from Russia or from the U.S.A. She is trying to brow-beat and bully the biggest Power in the world. When China can do without foreign aid, why can we not also do so? People say that there is regimentation there but ours is a democracy. I submit that there is nothing wrong if we have regimentation in our physical life, as long as there is no regimentation of our minds. What we object to is the regimentation of our minds in the communist way and not orderly and disciplined behaviour.

I was glad to learn only yesterday that two Plans were being contemplated by the Planning Commission, one on the basis of aid and the other on the basis of no aid. I think that such a step should be welcomed.

Everyone says that there should be more production. But production of what? Does it mean production of consumer goods or production of armaments or production of what else?

An hon. Member : Foodgrains.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza : The interruption reminds me of foreign aid in regard to food. If there had been no foreign aid, we would have been more self-reliant today than we are in the matter of food. Look at the amount of foodgrains that we have imported, not during the drought year only but even during the earlier years. We have imported nearly Rs. 1000 crores worth of food. Supposing there is a shortage by 5 per cent, then if we just fast on the Ekadasi days we can meet this shortage. Anyway, I was talking about production. For greater production, improved techniques are necessary. For instance, automation can lead to higher production. But we do not go in for automation in industries which are export-oriented, but we go in for automation in the LIC which does not save any foreign exchange but which in fact spends foreign exchange. In the agricultural field, we go in for fertilisers. That is very good. Fertilisers are very important. But at the same time, we have neglected land reform on which we do not have to spend even a single dollar or a single pound sterling. The other day, somebody gave the figures and pointed out that 40 per cent of our cultivators were holding less than one hectare. Any one who knows anything about agriculture knows that on one hectare, or half an acre or a quarter of an acre it is not possible to produce any marketable surplus, no matter how much of fertilisers you use. It is a question not merely of increasing production but of increasing the marketable surplus, of increasing the quantity that goes to the market. That 40 per cent is not a small figure. Should we allow that kind of thing to continue? We have been trying land reforms for so long. After nineteen years of Independence Shri Asoka Mehta has told us, this morning that we are having committees to examine the defects in the legislation and to find out how far the laws are being implemented; of course, there is also this

excuse given that it is a State subject. The prosperity of the whole country is at stake. Here is a government whose writ runs in every State, here is a party which is united, which has got a prestige and which has got a past to be proud of. If a party like that, and if a Government formed by that party comes forward with some technical objection to bringing about land reforms on which the existence of the whole country depends, I think that that cannot be understood. Even MacArthur did in Japan more than what we have done in our country, as far as land reform is concerned. I know that zamindaris have been abolished, and I know the jagirdaris have been abolished, and I know that the princely States are no more. But they were decaying institutions, and we only have buried them. But as far as the basic land reforms are concerned, the position is that the condition in the village is no better than what it was before. Everyone wants to run away from the village, and the village has no attraction even to the peasant. Here, I would like to make a reference to the study report by the technical experts, that is, the American experts, about the package programme. The reports says that in Tanjore, which is the district of our Food Minister....

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur) : That is not his district.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza : What I meant was that it was in his State.

The report further says:

"The landlords still continue to change tenants from plot to plot to defeat the tenancy laws. A large number of cultivators hold no title to the leased lands, pay high rents, and are never certain of their status. They are left with little to subsist on and much less to invest...."

It further says :

"In Madras and Andhra Pradesh, the lands reform law is of a temporary stop-gap nature. Comprehensive

legislative measure have yet to be enacted. In Bihar, the law in force is still the Tenancy Act of 1885 with some modifications which are wholly inadequate. Legislation in the Punjab is extremely defective and needs complete overhauling. Only in UP...."

...I hope my hon. friend Shri Tyagi will be glad to hear this—

"...a well-thought out and comprehensive legislation has been enacted and effectively implemented."

That is the condition in regard to the land reform laws. I suggest that the Government of India take this problem of production on agricultural lands more seriously.

Whatever the policy may be, we must have an implementation machinery which is good and perfect. It does not matter what we say on paper; if it is not put into practice on the fields, then it will lead to no results. Our administration today is not in the condition in which it should be in a developing country like ours. I am glad that Government have set up the Administrative Reforms Commission under Shri Morarji Desai and I hope that he would submit at least an interim report before the next elections so that we can get going. This matter cannot be delayed for long till the whole comprehensive report is received and laid on the Table of the House; I do not know how many volumes it would consist of.

Our objective is to have a socialist society and that has to be realised within a very short period of time. Socialism does not mean only the public sector. The public sector is only one of the ways to achieve socialism. Take, for instance, the case of the Imperial Bank of India. It was in the private sector before, and it has become the State Bank of India now.

If we examine the functioning of that bank today, do we find any difference in its functioning at all? Compare the State Bank of India with the Central Bank of India or Birla's United Commercial Bank and you will find the same story everywhere; the same type of credit facilities are given, and the same industrialists have the advantage. Though there is a direction that the money should be spent on co-operatives and for agricultural purpose nothing is done. So, it is not only the creation of more public sector undertakings that will help, but they should also function more efficiently and with socialist purpose. I suggest that some committee or some body should be formed to find out how far we have really gone on the way to socialism, because a poet has said, "Travellers, weave the fabrics of the road we go." So, we must know where we are going and whether socialism is just a mere distant ideal or it is going to be realised in our life-time.

14 hrs.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the entire explanation for the state in which we find our economy today is to be found in the problems of defence, diplomacy and development. It is in these three fields that a concatenation of events has brought about a situation of despair and pessimism in our country. I include in this trilogy diplomacy not because the hon. Minister of External Affairs happens to be sitting here opposite me, but also because the fundamental fact of our economic situation today is that we have not developed that negotiating skill, particularly in the economic field, which might have averted the disaster of devaluation.

Before I embark on a fuller analysis of devaluation, I should like to remind the House of an observation which I made on the day on which the Press of the country announced the decision of the Government to devalue our rupee. At that time, I had said :

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"The devaluation of our rupee represents a tragic denouement of prolonged economic malfunctioning. It bespeaks a flabby and flagging economy. Debased and debouched, the Indian currency was brought to precipice by the inexorable momentum of persistent folly. Not only does devaluation run counter to the categorical assurances of the Government to Parliament; it does not hold out the hope that even this drastic remedy would enable the Government to salvage our rupee from foreign exchange wreckage. The remedy obviously is worse than the disease itself. One wonders whom it is intended to benefit, for the advantages claimed remain unconvincing. The suspicion is inescapable that we have finally yielded to the pressure of the World Bank and the IMF by accepting devaluation. My fear is that devaluation might unleash fresh inflationary pressure by enhancing the cost of imports and may not actually secure a realistic parity of exchange, with the result "that black market will continue to flourish."

"Devaluation brings home to us the compelling necessity of intensely vigilant foreign exchange budgeting, unsparing import substitution and a purposeful and pragmatic industrial policy, for after all, our foreign exchange crisis was not an act of God: it is a man-made disaster. The object lesson of devaluation is that fiscal management is not a mere matter of manipulation, it is a function of resilient foresight and efficient implementation of policies, and on both these scores, our economic administration has been found wanting".

I do not want to enter into a controversy whether devaluation was inevitable or

inescapable, but it seems quite clear and the Government has on its own admission conceded that devaluation was resorted to because of the mounting pressure of the International Monetary Fund, and in spite of the softening intercession by the World Bank, it seems that the recommendations of the Bell Mission backed by the pressure of the IMF and the US Government proved too much for our Government. The question is whether devaluation will increase exports, whether it will reduce imports, whether it will stimulate production, whether devaluation means a break with the past. The Finance Minister perhaps is more sinned against than sinning. I am prepared to concede that devaluation arose not merely by an act of volition on his part, but by a concatenation of events over which he had no control. This was perhaps implicit in the legacy that he had inherited from his predecessor. But in all the eloquent confusion that has been created in the wake of devaluation, for the Governments' eloquence is matched only by its propensity to confuse public opinion, one does not find a single basic, sound, solid ground in defence of devaluation today. Indeed, after so many weeks of devaluation, it has become all the more clear that devaluation was resorted to merely as a short-sighted measure yielding to the pressures that were building on this Government. It is true that our economy was coming to a grinding halt; it is true that the embargo on aid by donor countries as an undisguised instrument of political pressure during the Indo-Pakistan conflict brought to a sharp focus the hopelessness of our desperate dependence on foreign aid. But was devaluation the way out? Was it the answer? That is a question which the whole country asks of this Government in despair and in indignation.

Devaluation was described, as a matter of fact, by Government and the spokesmen of Government as a major surgery. It seems that after this so-called major surgery was performed by the not so skilful hands of our fiscal policy measures, the

wound was allowed to run sore; it was not bandaged, it was not bound and it is a running sore today in our economy. Nothing that was said at the time to justify devaluation, nothing by way of follow-up measures has yet been brought before this country. After all, can the inertia of the Government, can the promises of the Government, be permitted to hoodwink this Parliament? I would not like to use such a strong expression but for the fact that my heart aches with sorrow at the complete inactivity of the Government following devaluation, as if devaluation by itself was a panacea, as if devaluation opened the floodgates of progress and prosperity for us, as if devaluation was the *finale* to our economic planning and to our hopes for economic progress today.

Let it be understood clearly and once for all that devaluation is not a substitute for economic policy; it is not a substitute for efficient implementation of policy; it is not a substitute for farsightedness. Even if devaluation had to be resorted to under the pressure that I have just described at least it behoved the Government of the country to come up with certain measures which would heal the wounds that are running sores in our economy today. I ask the Government to explain to this House as to what they have done following devaluation which deserves the approval of this House, as to what they have done to deserve the approbation of this House. It is in despair and in sorrow that I speak because I find that the economy of this country is allowed to go down the drain by this inertia, by this inactivity, by this desperate dependence on foreign aid.

I do not wish to criticise the United States of America for what has happened. The entire fault is our own and it serves no purpose for us to blame the US Government. After all, out of the Rs. 3,600 crores of foreign assistance that we have received, Rs. 3,000 crores of assistance was given by the USA alone. This is twice as much as they gave to any other country. What use did we put it to? Did we put it to good

use? Did we take that assistance for a specified period of time to end all dependence in future? This is what we should have done; this is what we should have attempted if we wanted to serve the cause of the country and the cause of our economy.

I think that the Government has to do something to rehabilitate the concept of foreign loan assistance which is what we are receiving and not free gifts. We have to do something to rehabilitate the concept of this loan assistance as a moral obligation of the developed countries and not as mere doles to the downtrodden.

The other day when I questioned the hon. Finance Minister about his visit to West Germany, he came forward by saying that it is as a matter of fact regarded by these developed countries that the assistance that they give us is really in the nature of a fulfilment of a long-standing moral obligation of developed countries to developing countries. But is this borne out by the facts of the situation? Is this borne out by the economic realities that we have to be confronted with, that are inescapably part of our life today? Is this borne out by the fact that our Ministers have to rush and run in somewhat indecent haste after devaluation to explain, to seek excuse, to persuade, to cajole, foreign governments to give us more assistance.

On the one hand we say that devaluation will reduce imports, but on the other hand we keep promising businessmen in this country that this will open the floodgates of larger imports into the country. Is it to increase the imports into this country that we devalued the rupee? It seems that these contradictions remain completely unresolved.

I would like to mention here that the social cost of receiving aid is a very high one. We have always thought, our Government particularly, as if the assistance is coming to us for free. It is not. We and the future generations of this country will have to pay

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through our noses for this assistance that we receive.

Unfortunately, the United States which claims itself to be a great bastion of democracy, unfortunately the United States which claims itself as the greatest fortress and reservoir of strength for the democracies of the world, has chosen not to look beyond its nose, has chosen to adopt a short sighted policy which compels us to insist on arming ourselves and increasing our defence expenditure. Unfortunately the United States has been unable to output sufficient pressures on countries like Pakistan which have been playing a double game of receiving assistance from the United States as well as from China. Unfortunately the United States has not been able to make good its promises that the equipment supplied by it to Pakistan would not be utilised in the eventuality of a conflict between India and Pakistan.

It is in this background that we must view the entire question of foreign assistance and review it. We must set, I think, a definite time-table for aid-receiving, we should set a definite deadline for putting an end to aid. We must accept, if it is feasible, a larger dose of aid at least in lieu of the compliance that we have served the United States with in response to their pressures, but over a limited period of time, and with the definite and declared purpose of putting an end to all aid.

I think in this contest it would not be improper or impertinent to emphasize the need for divesting our plan of man of its frills. I am a believer in planning, I believe that planning is the only way for an under-developed or developing country, but I also believe that you cannot endlessly live beyond your means on loan assistance received from elsewhere. The terms of servicing the debts and the terms of servicing these loans become liable to change from time to time so that our liability becomes an unredeemable and unendurable liability. This loan assistance has brought us to a pass where

an equivalent of about 17 million dollars in Indian currency is owned by a foreign country. I do not wish to cast any aspersion on the possible motivation of the United States of America which has been a friendly country, which came to our succour and rescue at a time of great need when China invaded us. All the same it is for us to reflect on this desperate situation, it is for us to think that howsoever good their motivation may be such loan-receiving cannot contribute to our influence, to our prestige, nor can it promote an equal sort of relationship with that country.

In the first plan we received aid to the tune of about Rs. 380.3 crores. In the second plan the assistance was to the extent of Rs. 2,731.3 crores. In the third plan loan assistance was of the order of Rs. 3,937.8 crores. Larger project gestation gaps than were originally planned by the Planning Commission and the policy makers in this country have led to a sizeable divergence in the aid available and the aid actually utilised, so that a very anomalous situation has arisen.

The aid actually used in the first plan was Rs. 201.7 crores; in the second plan it was Rs. 1,435.3 crores in the third plan it was Rs. 2,519.5 crores. That is to say, in the first plan only 53 per cent of the aid was actually utilised, in the second plan only 52.6 per cent, and in the third plan not more than 64 per cent of the assistance was utilised. It seems that although aid has been available in sizeable measure in this country, its utilisation has been poor, and our warped sense of priorities has contributed to growing distortions in our economy which it would take a long time for us to rectify.

Only last year there was deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 435 crores, and this was after many repentant assurances given by the Finance Ministers of this country that no longer any deficit financing would be

resorted to. Who foots the bill as a consequence of this deficit financing? The common man. And the common man's situation, believe me, has grown from desecration to desperation.

Prof. Colin Clarke, a great economist, has made a very pertinent observation. He says that the economist or politician who offers to trade away price stability for an expected higher rate of economic growth may end up by finding that he has lost both. This is what our predicament seems to be today.

As I said, I am a believer in planning. I said that I believe that a developing society cannot except through the methodology of planning made a breakthrough from the stagnation that surrounds its economic situation; but by trading away price stability completely, by throwing all caution to the winds, the situation that we have brought about is that we have neither been able to keep price stability in this country, nor have we been able to achieve a greater rate of growth.

It was shocking and it was painful to find that the rate of growth in our country is the lowest in the whole of Asia, with the exception of Indonesia which was suffering from many kinds of internal conflicts, and which should be no cause for consolation to this country.

My hon. friend Shri K. D. Malaviya spoke the other day rather eloquently in defence of the public sector. Perhaps a word has to be said in defence of the public sector in this country where the public sector has functioned rather inefficiently.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra): Question.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It is not to attack or assail the concept of the public sector that some people criticise the functioning of the public sector. As a matter of fact, those who are interested in the proper economic growth of the public sector must

concern themselves with the fact that the public sector economy in our country has been functioning on a most uneconomic basis. We are concerned in this Parliament with efficiency both in the public and private sectors. It is true that if there is inefficiency, if there is inertia, if there is stagnation in the private sector, we have a right to be concerned, but we have even a greater concern in the matter of the public sector functioning where nearly Rs. 2,000 crores of public money happens to be invested.

The present, average return in the 60 corporations in the public sector is, I am sorry to say, 0.60 per cent, and even in the more profitable concerns in the public sector, the average return is only 3.6 per cent. In spite of the defences and excuses of the gestation period being long, I do not think that any Member of this House, — whether he is for the public sector or not, will be able to say that this is a fair rate of return after many, many years of these investments having been made. It is necessary, if our economy is to be made muscular and if it is not to continue to be flabby and flagging as I said, that the public sector must be made to function more and more efficiently. Otherwise, we would be consoling ourselves with a mere delusion of a kind of post-office socialism which does not lead us anywhere.

I should like to mention here briefly that the tax structure in this country should also be revised. It is true that once our economy reaches a self-generating level, once our economy comes to a stage of take-off as it is called in the parlance of economics, you could mop up the surplus resources in the community but at this time the tax structure which hits all sections of the community is bringing about greater inflation and reduced investments as a matter of fact. It is bringing about a situation where there is no climate of investment and a situation where production has come to a grinding halt. The other day the hon. Prime minister spoke very eloquently but unconvincingly about the size of the Plan

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and said that a small plan meant a freeze on poverty. If we do not want to put a freeze on poverty, the priorities would have to be revised. They have not been revised in spite of solemn assurances and the firm and earnest resolve of the late prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri who initiated a turn in our economic thinking. If we do not want a freeze on poverty, we must enforce a freeze on prices and a freeze on wages, which we can do only if we could enforce a freeze on prices. It is unconscionable for the Government and Parliament to legislate for a freeze on wages without a freeze on prices.

The economic situation in our country needs to be gone into intimately and in detail. The Planning Commission has brought forward plans one after another but it has not brought about that deeper reflection and that far-reaching analysis of the economic problems which afflict us. I would like to suggest that there is need for an economic reforms commission. I do not suggest this because commissions are the order of the day but because that is the only way of securing a national appraisal of the far-reaching problems that afflict us today.

The administration in this country is also largely responsible for the fact that our economic progress has not kept pace with our expectations and our targets. I came across a rather interesting passage the other day reading from an article by a visiting economist and publicist. What he writes about our administration is rather interesting. He says:

"I have had occasion to read files in India which go back to Lord Curzon, British Viceroy in India (1899-1905) and in the same connection I have read current files on governmental subjects. The language, style, format, the absence of any sense of urgency, the Olympian detachment of the bureaucratic writers—separated by six decades—all are char-

mingly identical. Charming—if the Indian case were not so desperate."

If this is our bureaucrat's idea of being charming if this is the kind of charm which he enjoys, then we might better bid farewell to him. But I say that the basic timber with which our bureaucracy is made is a sound one. Our administrative services could be refashioned and recast to serve the purpose of the social-welfare state. Has this been done? The answer is very much in the negative unfortunately. Nothing at all has been done in the matter of improving our administration whether it is in the field of redress of public grievances or in the matter of improving our administration whether it is in the field of redress of public grievances or in the field of speedier pace of progress in this country and efficient economic administration. Our administration at the lower levels and at the higher levels, from the centres to the states and the districts is busy in a game of hide and seek. With whom?—with the poor people of this country. This game of hide and seek with the poor people of this country must cease if we are to bring about a social welfare state in this country.

I would like, before I conclude, to refer to the situation that has been engendered by devaluation. The cost of devaluation is not quite known to this country I mean the tremendous proportions into which it runs will take away all likely benefits that would accrue from the augmented and increased quantum of assistance from abroad I am told that economists have estimated that 300 crores will have to be put in only for subsidising certain basic commodities in this country. Otherwise, the prices will go high. An economist Dr. Rangnekar, says:—

"As a result of devaluation, the cost of all subsidies, including food, kerosene, petroleum products, fertilizer etc. will probably add up to a formidable bill of the order

of Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 crores. These figures are rough but they illustrate the magnitude of the new burdens which the Government has imposed on the budget and on the people. Any suggestion that this burden will be offset by increased revenue from export duties or anywhere else can be lightly dismissed. I think the net burdens will increase further, not decrease, because in addition to the subsidies on food, fertiliser etc., there is also a lowering of import levies in certain cases and there will now be a tendency to relieve the much maligned export incentive schemes by the back door in order to counteract the adverse effects on certain export products."

He says further :

"There will be more to pay by way of freight and other service charges on food imports. P.L. 480 supplies already cost the country roughly Rs. 110 crores every year by way of freight and other charges. The freight bill on the proposed 14 million tonnes of PL 480 imports will go up roughly by Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 84 crores. If, as the Government says, the imported food grains will be subsidised to the public, the subsidy will cost the exchequer anything between Rs. 150-160 crores. Who is going to pay for all this? The tax payer, of course".

There are other types of costs, social, economic and of course in terms of our self-respect that we are paying as a result of devaluation. Why is it that the Government has not been able to initiate immediately and promptly after devaluation certain necessary follow up measures? Devaluation is said to be an opportunity and a challenge. If so, the least that they should have done was to come out with definite schemes and proposals to give a turn to our

economy. It has not been done. The big question that remains before the Government and before the people in this country is whether this Government has the political courage, has the will and dedication to bring about those measures which alone could show results after devaluation. Devaluation is not a magic cure, as the Prime Minister said. It is not a panacea. It is only an instrument at the very best. Even if it is taken at its best, as an instrument, just as an unskilled workman, the Government have not shown any intention to use devaluation as an instrument for turning the course of our economic history. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, when the hon. Finance Minister rises to reply to this debate, I should like him to tell us as to what has been done in respect of follow-up measures after devaluation? That is being done to control prices? Why has the scheme of price stabilisation board been abandoned? Why have the Government not come out with specific proposals in respect of price increases, in respect of taxes, in respect of exports? Are the exports really going to increase? Are we going to reduce imports? There are no answers to any of these questions. It is in this context that there is despair and pessimism and hopelessness in the country. I would like, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that the Finance Minister at least clarifies these issues and brings to bear upon his thinking in this matter the national concern for the very future of our country.

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : इस मसले पर काफी बातचीत हो चुकी है। मुझे डर है कि मैं कोई नई बात नहीं कर सकूंगा। एक बात साफ हो जानी चाहिये। यह बात मेरे मन में तो बिल्कुल साफ है। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि डिवैल्यूएशन करते समय गवर्नमेंट की जो नीयत थी, वह बिल्कुल साफ थी, अच्छी इंटेंशन से उसने इसको किया। लेकिन यह बड़ा गम्भीर फैसला हुआ और इसकी वजह से हमारे राष्ट्र के स्वाभिमान को धक्का लगा, इसमें भी कोई सन्देह नहीं है।

[श्री त्यागी]

लेकिन मजबूरन हमको इसको करना पड़ा। यह कहना कि किसी व्यक्ति या किसी देश का प्रेशर नहीं था, ठीक बात है। परन्तु यहां का जो वातावरण था, यहां के जो सरकारमस्टासिस थे, यहां का जो प्रेशर था, उनसे मजबूर होकर हमको वर्ल्ड बैंक की शर्तें मंजूर करनी पड़ी। यहां के जो हालात थे उनसे मजबूर होकर हमको झुकना पड़ा। इससे माली नुकसान भी पहुंचा इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है, हमारे स्वाभिमान को भी धक्का लगा इसमें भी कोई सन्देह नहीं है। आप खयाल करें और देखें कि तीसरे प्लान में हर साल हमको कितना गल्ला बाहर से मंगाना पड़ा। सन् 1963 में हमको 4.56 मिलियन टन फूडग्रज बाहर से मंगाने पड़े जिसके दाम 133 करोड़ 60 लाख रुपये होते हैं। यानी एक अरब 33 करोड़ 60 लाख का गल्ला 1963 में हमको बाहर से मंगाना पड़ा। 1964 में आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि 6.27 मिलियन टन आया 4.56 की जगह, जिसकी कीमत 266.25 करोड़ रुपये अदा करनी पड़ी। 1965 में छः मिलियन टन की जगह 7.46 मिलियन टन अनाज लाना पड़ा, जिसकी कीमत 290.32 करोड़ रुपये थी। जब हमको इतनी कम कीमत का अन्न बाहर से लाना पड़ता है, तो अगर हम इन शर्तों को न मानते, तो हमारे सामने सिर्फ यह रास्ता था कि हम बाहर से कोई चीज नहीं लायेंगे, जितना अन्न हमारे देश में है, हम उसी पर गुजारा करेंगे, बला से कोई हमको अन्न दे या न दे, हम त्याग और तपस्या की भावना से रहेंगे और कोई मदद नहीं लेंगे। यह काम हम शान से कर सकते थे, लेकिन इसमें खतरे भी थे। इसलिए इन हालात से मजबूर होकर गवर्नमेंट को डीवेल्युएशन करना पड़ा। यह कोई आसान काम नहीं था। कैबिनेट ने यह फैसला सब बातों को सोच-विचार करके किया।

यह बात साफ है कि अब तक हमारे ऊपर जितना भी विदेशी ऋण था, जितना

भी इन्टरनैशनल कर्जा था, रुपये की कीमत घटते ही उस कर्ज की रकम बढ़ गई। डीवेल्युएशन के फलस्वरूप हमको पुराने कर्ज से 1899 करोड़ रुपया ज्यादा देना पड़ेगा। चूंकि हमारे रुपये के दाम घट गए हैं, इसलिए पुराने कर्ज को पूरा करने के लिए हमको 1899 करोड़ रुपया ज्यादा देना पड़ेगा। इस तरह हमारे ऊपर टोटल कर्जा 5187 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। यह कर्ज का इतना बड़ा बोझ जान-बूझ कर अपने ऊपर लिया गया है, जो कि एक बहुत तकलीफ देने वाली बात है। इसलिए मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह फैसला कोई बहुत खुशी से नहीं किया गया है, बल्कि बड़े दुख के साथ किया गया है। इस देश पर जो कर्जा चढ़ गया है, अगर उसको बांट दिया जाये, तो हमारे देश के एक-एक परिवार पर 576 रुपये का कर्जा हो गया है। इतने कर्ज के बाद हम और कर्जा ले रहे हैं।

हमारे देश के लिए यह एक आपर्ति का काल है, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है। विशेषरूप से हमारे मित्र-राष्ट्रों ने हम को एक बड़े धोखे में डाल कर ताशकन्द का फैसला करा दिया, जो कि साफ तौर से एक कैमुफ्लेज था इस काम के लिए कि हिन्दुस्तान कहीं पूरे काश्मीर को खाली न करा ले। पाकिस्तान की हालत इतनी खराब हो गई थी कि अगर पन्द्रह बीस दिन और लड़ाई चलती, तो हम पाकिस्तान आकुपाइड काश्मीर को सचमुच "आजाद काश्मीर" बना सकते थे।

1947 की पहली लड़ाई में भी जब एक ऐसा मौका आया कि हम पूरे काश्मीर को अपने हाथ में लेने वाले थे, तो हमारे मित्र, अंग्रेज, और दूसरे राष्ट्र मिल कर फौरन आए और कहने लगे कि सीज फायर करो और पाकिस्तान की इज्जत बचाए रखो। हम ने सीज फायर कर दिया। मैं समझता हूं कि वह उस जमाने का सब से बड़ा राष्ट्रीय

वर्ल्डर हुआ है, जिस के लिए इतिहास हम को माफ नहीं करेगा ।

डिफेंस का चार्ज लेने के बाद मैं वहां पर मुआयना करने के लिए गया । मैं ने जेनरल से पूछा कि उन्होंने सीज-फायर क्यों किया, क्योंकि जहां पर उस के कई हजार आदमी मर सकते हैं, उस का फर्ज है कि वह वहां पर सीज-फायर करने से मना करे । मुझे पहली लड़ाई का तर्जुमा था । मैं पहली वर्ल्डवार मे अंग्रेजी फौज में ईरान वगैरह में सर्विस कर चुका था । उस नाते से मैं ने यह सवाल पूछा । उस ने कहा कि गवर्नमेंट के आर्डर आ गए, इसलिए वह सीज-फायर करने पर मजबूर हो गया । उस वक्त जो सीज-फायर हुआ, उस को हमारी सरकार ने कायम रखा । यही महीं पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में हमारे काश्मीर का जो हिस्सा है उस को वापस मांगने का तकाजा करना भी हम ने बन्द कर दिया है । मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक डिप्लोमेटिक भूल है । आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता दुनिया यह भूल जायेगी कि वह हिन्दुस्तान का इलाका है और वह पाकिस्तान का ही हिस्सा कहलायेगा । पार्लियामेंट में यह कहने का क्या मतलब है कि काश्मीर हमारा इंट्रैणल पार्ट है ? हमारे तकाजा करने पर सिक्युरिटी कौंसिल ने यह फैसला किया कि वह हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा है और पाकिस्तान उस को खाली कर दे । सिक्युरिटी कौंसिल और हमारे मित्र-राष्ट्रों ने इस लड़ाई में फिर सीज-फायर करा दिया, लेकिन वे पाकिस्तान को इस बात के लिए मजबूर नहीं करते हैं कि वह पहले फैसले पर अमल करे ।

यह साफ बात है कि हमारी बाहर की दोस्तियां मुलम्मे की दोस्तियां हैं—वे असली नहीं हैं । यही वजह है कि हम को धोखे में डाल कर ताशकंद का समझौता करा दिया गया । रशा वाले भी हमारे दोस्त हैं । बहुत से लोगों को रशा की दोस्ती पर गर्व है । लेकिन

ताशकंद करार इस लिए कराया गया कि लड़ाई जारी रहने पर पाकिस्तान खत्म हो जाता । पाकिस्तान की इज्जत बचाने के लिए ताशकंद समझौता कराया गया । यह एक बिल्कुल खुला हुआ कैमुफ्लेज था । हम तो उस समझौते पर ईमानदारी से कायम हैं, लेकिन पाकिस्तान ने फौजी तैयारियां कर ली हैं । पाकिस्तान की तैयारियां इतनी ज्यादा हो चुकी हैं कि हमारे लिए उस में घुसना नामुमकिन हो गया है । यह हम क्या देख रहे हैं ? बना-बनाया खेल खत्म हो गया है । “क्या इस लिए चुनवाए ये तकदीर ने तिनके, कि बन जाए नशेमन, तो कोई आग लगा दे ?” यह क्या हो गया ?

हम ने आंख मीच कर उस समझौते पर दस्तखत कर दिये और उस के बाद यह फैसला भी कर लिया कि हम काश्मीर में अपनी फौजों को 1947 के लेवल तक घटा देंगे । हम ताशकंद के फैसले पर चल रहे हैं, क्योंकि हम ने ईमानदारी से यह फैसला किया है, लेकिन उधर पाकिस्तान अपनी फौजी ताकत को बढ़ा रहा है । इस का नतीजा यह है कि आज हम खतरे में हैं और दूसरी लड़ाई छिड़ने वाली है । अखबार पढ़ने वाला हर एक आदमी यह महसूस करता है कि पाकिस्तान और चाइना बहुत जल्दी हम पर हमला करने वाले हैं । ऐसी नाजुक हालत में हम को फौजी मदद लेनी पड़ेगी ।

हम ने इस मजबूरी में डीवैल्युएशन कर लिया, यह मैं समझ सकता हूं, लेकिन स्थिति की गम्भीरता को देखते हुए हम को सोचना चाहिए कि हम ने आईन्दा क्या करना है । अगर आज भी हमारी आंखें नहीं खुलती हैं, तो हम खत्म हो जायेंगे । मैं समझता हूं कि इस डीवेट का सबसे बड़ा फायदा यह होना चाहिये था कि ट्रेजरी वैचिज के लोग यह समझने की कोशिश करते कि हमारा क्या रीएक्शन है । आखिरकार हम जितने मेम्बर यहां हैं, वे नुमायन्दे हैं देश के । चाहे वे विरोधी दल के हों और चाहे इधर के, सरकार को उन सब

[श्री त्यागी]

की राय की कद्र करनी चाहिए और यह समझना चाहिए कि उन की राय देश की आवाज है ।

मुझे अफसोस है,—क्या कहा जाये, मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता—मिनिस्टर साहबान यहां पर मौजूद नहीं हैं । मुमकिन है कि वे कुछ परिशानियों में मशगूल होंगे, इसलिए वे यहां पर हाज़िर नहीं रहते । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि यह उन का फ़र्ज था कि वे खास तौर पर इस डीबेट में रहते और समझने की कोशिश करते कि लोग क्या सलाह देते हैं ।

हम लोगों ने डीवैल्युएशन किया । इंग्लैंड ने भी इस सिलसिले में कुछ करने का इरादा किया है, लेकिन उस ने पहले ही अपनी इकानोमी को बचाने के लिए जरूरी कदम उठा लिये हैं । इस में शक नहीं है कि हमारे रुपये की कीमत गिरी हुई थी, बहुत कम थी । इन्टरनैशनल मार्केट में रुपया सस्ता था, जितना हम ने कहा, उस से भी सस्ता था, जितनी कीमत हम ने घटाई, उस से भी कम उसकी कीमत थी । इस हालत में रुपये की कीमत को बढ़ाने का तरीका क्या है? वह तरीका यह है कि आज एक रुपया जितना सामान खरीद सकता है, वह उस से ज्यादा सामान खरीदने लगे, तो रुपये की कीमत बढ़ जाये । अगर आज दो रुपये में एक सेर चावल मिलता है, और अगर एक रुपये में चार सेर चावल मिलने लगे, तो रुपये की कीमत आठ गुनी हो गई । रुपये की कीमत तब बढ़ सकती है, अगर उस की परचेजिंग पावर बढ़ जाये ।

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar) :

When the hon. Member is speaking, there is no quorum in the House. Also, there is no Cabinet Minister present here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum. He may continue.

श्री त्यागी : तो मैं कह रहा था कि प्रसल में जब हम ने यह अवमूल्यन कर दिया तो रुपये की डीवैल्युएशन करने के पहले कोई तरीका भी तो सोचनी चाहिए थी क्योंकि रुपया तो घंटी बजा रहा था कई वर्षों से कि कीमत गिर रही है । लेकिन उसकी आवाज कानों में कम पड़ी । यह पहले ही सोचना चाहिए था कि कीमत को रोकने के लिए क्या तरीका किया जाय । पर जब मजबूरन कीमत गिरा दी, उस की वैल्यू घट गई तो अब तो कोई तरीका सोचो । मैं अपने साथियों से कहना चाहता हूं कि जरा इस मामले में बहादुरी से काम लो क्योंकि आज देश की मांग इस बात की है कि गवर्नमेंट मजबूती से काम ले और देश आपका साथ देगा क्योंकि कोई मुखालिफ पार्टी हो या कोई हो, इतनी देश भक्ति, इतनी पैट्रि-आटिज्म सब में है कि वह राष्ट्र के साथ हैं और राष्ट्र की इज्जत, राष्ट्र की बेहतरी में आपका साथ सारे लोग देंगे बशर्तें की आप कोई ऐक्टिव स्टेप लें कि किस तरह से इस को कम किया जाय, यह खर्चा कैसे कम हो, इन्फ्लेशन कैसे कम हो, क्योंकि जब इन्फ्लेशन बढ़ता है, तो रुपये के दाम घटते हैं । जब जर्मनी में उन के सिक्के की कीमत घटी तो पांच-पांच सौ और एक-एक हजार सिक्के में एक प्याला चाय वहां मिलने लगी थी । तो इन्फ्लेशन तो बढ़ रहा है, बढ़ता ही चला जायगा क्योंकि जब इन्फ्लेशन बढ़ता है तो बढ़ता ही चला जाता है, घटता नहीं । जब तक कि कोई बड़े किस्म का आपरेशन न हो । आज हम क्या कर रहे हैं? 188 करोड़ का डेफिसिट तो मैंने सुना है कि स्टेटस का है, । आज हमारे किसी इन्तजाम की वजह से स्टेटस के और हमारे ताल्लुकात अजीब हो गए हैं क्योंकि एक ही पार्टी वहां पर पावर में है और वही यहां पर पावर में है । शायद इस रिश्ते से हम लोग लापरवाही करते हों । उन के सबजेक्ट्स अलग हैं, हमारे अलग हैं । कांस्टीट्यूशन के अनुसार ।

परन्तु स्टेट जो खर्चा करते हैं उसमें हमारा खर्चा माना जाता है लेकिन न मालूम किस तरह से रिजर्व बैंक उन को ड्राफ्ट देता जाता है। हमने सुना था रिजर्व बैंक को हिदायत दी गई थी, और उस वक्त शायद मैं गवर्नमेंट में था कि जब कहा गया था कि वह ड्राफ्ट की इजाजत न दे स्टेट्स को हमारी तरफ से, लेकिन खुने तौर से स्टेट्स ड्राफ्ट ले रहे हैं। आज हलत यह है कि 65-66 में शायद कहा जाता है कि 188 करोड़ का डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग उन्होंने किया है। अब वह ड्राफ्ट कितना है, मैं नहीं कह सकता। लेकिन 188 करोड़ का डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग स्टेट्स का है। तो आप अकेले क्या करेंगे? अगर स्टेट्स को फ्रीडम है डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग करने की तो आप इन्फ्लेशन को रोक सकेंगे जब तक कि स्टेट्स के ऊपर कोई डिस्प्लिन नहीं होगा? और मालूम नहीं कहाँ तक ठीक है, हमारे साथी भगत बड़े हुए हैं, बतायेंगे, कहा जाता है कि 180 करोड़ के करीब का डेफिसिट इस साल आपके बजट में होने जा रहा है। तो क्या यह 180 करोड़ आसान बात है? क्या यह डीवैल्यूएशन के लिए किया जा रहा है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : इतना अभी है।

श्री त्यागी : इतना इसी वक्त है तो इस को काउंटर ऐक्ट करने का कोई तरीका करना चाहिए। 368 करोड़ का दोनों का मिल कर डेफिसिट होता है तो इस को काउंटर ऐक्ट कैसे करेंगे आखिर यह इंडस्ट्रीज वगैरह की प्लानिंग चलती चली गई। रुपया बाहर से कर्जा मिलता गया। अब कर्ज के रुपये को कोई बेपड़ालिखा आदमी भी, आपके यहां तो बड़े-बड़े एकोनामिस्ट्स हैं, लेकिन एक बेपड़े लिखे जाहिल आदमी से भी पूछें तो वह कर्ज के रुपये को.....

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : जाहिल शब्द कैसे कहा उसे?

श्री त्यागी : मैंने कहा जो बिल्कुल बेपड़ा है वह.....

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : वह जाहिल तो नहीं होते।

श्री त्यागी : मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि मैं जाहिलों का नुमाइन्दा हूँ। आप पढ़े लिखों के नुमाइन्दा हैं, आप कानून के नुमाइन्दा हैं, बड़े बड़े लोगों के नुमाइन्दा हैं। लेकिन आप को मालूम होना चाहिए कि 80 प्रतिशत आदमी ऐसे हैं, वह पर्स नहीं दे सकते हैं पोलिटिकल पार्टियों को लेकिन कर्स करते हैं उन की तरफ से मैं बोलता हूँ। आखिरकार इतनी बड़ी तादाद उन लोगों की है। उन्हें भी देखें तो कर्ज का रुपया शोकीनी में नहीं खर्च करते। वह किसी न किसी ऐसे काम में लगाते हैं, ट्यूबवेल में लगा देंगे, किसी और काम में लगा देंगे, ताकि पैदावार हो सके और वह सूद दे सकें। हमारा कर्जा ही तो बढ़ता गया है इतना जो मैंने बताया। लेकिन उस से पैदावार कितनी बढ़ी उस को भी गौर कर लीजिए। बड़े-बड़े काबिल आदमी प्लानिंग कमीशन में हैं। उन की नुक्ता चीनी करना मुश्किल है। लेकिन नतीजा जब खराब निकलेगा, मैच में जब हार जायेंगे तो हर एक विजिटर कहेगा कि हम हार गए। मेरा कहना है कि प्लानिंग में भी देखें मिस्टर भगत प्लानिंग के इन्चार्ज हैं, इसलिए इन्हीं से बात कर रहा हूँ कि इस बीच में 1957 से आज तक करीब-करीब दस वर्ष हो चुके हैं, इंडिया की तरक्की 41.7 परसेंट हुई है इंडस्ट्री में और पाकिस्तान की 58 परसेंट हुई है। 41 परसेंट इंडिया की और 58 परसेंट पाकिस्तान की। उन को पिछड़ा हुआ कंट्री हम बड़ी शान से कहते हैं लेकिन उन की एकोनामिक्स, हमारी एकोनामिक्स से शायद अच्छी है और डब्लो मेसी भी शायद कुछ खराब नहीं है। तो 41.7 परसेंट इंडस्ट्री में तरक्की इस बीच

[श्री त्यागी]

में इंडिया ने की है और 58 परसेंट पाकिस्तान ने की है। 77.7 परसेंट ईरान ने की है और 87.6 परसेंट इजराइल ने की है। तो ऐसा नहीं है कि बड़ी भारी प्लानिंग से तरक्की हो रही है। मेरे ख्याल से प्लानिंग को फिर से गौर करना पड़ेगा। फर्स्ट चीज, पहली चीज पहले करनी पड़ेगी। उस के बिना काम नहीं चल सकता।

आखिरकार सबसे पहली चीज जो आपको करनी चाहिए थी वह तो यह थी कि यह जो 2 अरब 90 करोड़ का अन्न आप ने पारसील मंगाया है बाहर से 290.32 करोड़ रुपये का, यह एक सौ करोड़ से शुरू हुआ, 266 करोड़ हुआ, 290 करोड़ हुआ, होते-होते सौ करोड़, सवा सौ करोड़, डेढ़ सौ करोड़, ढाई सौ करोड़ से अब करीब-करीब तीन सौ करोड़ तक वह चलता चला आया। तो आप की प्लानिंग कहां ले जायगी? पहला काम यह था कि अब शहर वाले जो हैं 25-30 प्रतिशत आबादी हैं, वह हमारे सगे हैं, नजदीक हैं, यह मैंने माना और बाकायदा मिलना-जुलना भी उन से रहता है लेकिन कुछ आबादी ऐसी भी है जो गांवों में बहुत दूर रहती है, अगर आप उन को जरा सहारा दे देते तो आज आप की यह खराब हालत न होती। मैं तो कहता हूं कि बोकारो का जो बुखार है उस को उतार दो। जितने यह सब स्टील प्लान्ट वगैरह हैं, बड़ी बड़ी इन्डस्ट्रीज हैं, अच्छी हैं? पब्लिसिटी के वास्ते लेकिन इन को रोक कर एक माल का भी रुपया, जो आप 3 अरब रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं गल्ला बाहर से मंगाने में उस तीन अरब की जगह 2 अरब भी अगर खेती की तरफ डाल देते? और जहां-जहां पानी नहीं है, वहां पानी पहुंचाते, क्यों नहीं किया गया यह काम आज तक? मेरे दिल को तकलीफ है और मैं आप को बताता हूं, पार्टी की रायल्टी मेरी है, आखिर तक रहेगी लेकिन यह समझ लीजिए कि अभी 40-45 वर्ष की खिदमत के बाद, मुझे याद आता

बड़े-बड़े बजुर्ग हमारे बैठे हैं, चाहे किसी भी पार्टी में हों, आखिर मुल्क को आजाद करने में कुछ खून पसीना बहाया है, अब अपनी आंखों से मुल्क की तबाही देखी नहीं जाती। इसलिये मैं यह कहूंगा कि आपको सही बात को मानना चाहिये। वरना जब पार्लियामेंट के सब लोग मिल कर फैसला करेंगे तब तो आपको मानना ही पड़ेगा। यह लाजमी चीज है और पार्लियामेंट की तरफ से यह मांग है कि आप पहले गांवों के अन्दर आबपाशी और सिंचाई का इन्तजाम कीजिये। क्योंकि 38 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन है खेती के अन्दर, और उस में मुश्किल से 6 करोड़ एकड़ ऐसी है जो इरिगेटेड है, बाकी अन-इरिगेटेड है। अगर आप इरिगेशन के काम को अब तक करते होते तो कम से कम यह 300 करोड़ रुपये का जो अन्न मंगाते हैं, यह रुक गया होता। यह कहां की आपकी फूड मिनिस्ट्री है, यहां कहां की गवर्नमेंट है, मैं जवाब तलब करता हूं नेशन की तरफ से? आप सफ़ाई दें, इस बात की कि क्या किया आपने, क्यों आपने तबज्जह नहीं दी? आपका फर्ज है कि आपकी जितनी ताकत है, पहले उसको इस तरफ लगाइये।

मद्रास के अन्दर बहुत अच्छा बिजली का इन्तजाम हुआ, पानी-सिंचाई का इन्तजाम हुआ, मद्रास की स्टेटिस्टिक्स के मुताबिक अगर कोई खुशक जमीन है, उसकी फी एकड़ आउट-पुट 95 रु० है और जहां उसको इरिगेशन की सुविधा दे दी गई है, उसकी आउट-पुट 640 रु० फी एकड़ हो जाती है। 95 रु० से 640 रु० हो जाती है 6 महीने के अन्दर क्योंकि एक ट्यूब-वेल 6 महीने में बन कर तैयार हो जाता है और अगर एक आदमी 95 रुपये के बजाय 640 रु० की आउट-पुट उसकी सहायता से कर देता है, तो आपने अगर यह काम पहले कर दिया होता, तो आज रुपये की कीमत घटाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती, क्योंकि फिर एक रुपये का 10-12 सेर चावल

बिकने लगता। आप कहते क्या हैं, किसान को जब कुछ सहायता नहीं मिलती है, तो वह कुएं खोद कर बैलों के जरिए से काम लेता है और इसमें उसके 500 रु० फी एकड़ बैलों से सिचाई करने में लगते हैं। 83 रु० फी एकड़ डीजल इंजन से खर्च लगता है और बिजली से 42 रु० फी एकड़ खर्च लगता है। यहां बिजली आपकी इतनी बन गई और गांव वालों को बिजली नहीं मिल रही है। मेरी अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएंसो से मैं आया हूं, कम से कम 1000 कुओं के करीब यानी ट्यूब-वेल तकावी लेकर लोगों ने वहां पर बनाये हैं, लेकिन उनको बिजली नहीं मिलती। अगर आप उनको बिजली देते तो एक दम कहां से कहां पैदावार बढ़ सकती थी।

मोडियम और मेजर प्रोजेक्ट जो थे, जिनके लिये आपकी इरिगेशन मिनिस्ट्री ने तजवीज किया था, अगर वे कम्पलीट हो जाते तो 250 लाख एकड़ जमीन उस में आ जाती। यह आप मिनिस्ट्री से पूछिये, उनकी रिपोर्ट में मैंने पढ़ा है, 250 लाख एकड़ जमीन को वह आबपाश करते, इतनी सिचाई उस से होती और उनका कहना यह है कि 15 से 20 मिलियन टन तक पैदावार बढ़ती। आप 5 या 7 मिलियन टन बाहर से लाते हैं। अगर ये प्रोजेक्ट्स पूरे कर दिये होते तो बजाय 5 मिलियन टन के आपकी 15-20 मिलियन टन मिलता। क्या वजह है कि अपने घर का 20 मिलियन टन नहीं कमाते और बाहर से 5 मिलियन टन भीख मांगने जाते हैं। आखिर कहां तक यह लाजिक चलेगा। यह साफ चीज है कि अगर उनकी स्कीम को पूरा किया होता जो इरिगेशन मिनिस्ट्री ने मांगी थी, तो देश में गल्ले की पैदावार बढ़ सकती थी।

ट्यूब-वेल-कम-पम्पिंग सेट के लिये आपने पिछली मर्तबा मेजर प्रोजेक्ट में 130 करोड़ रुपया सैक्शन किया था—प्लानिंग कमीशन ने लेकिन खर्च में क्या आया—90 करोड़। उस तरफ तबज्जह ही नहीं है, सिचाई कोई

मायने नहीं रखता, किसान कोई मायने नहीं रखता। अगर किसानों की तरफ कोई लापरवाही होगी तो मैं आपको चेलेज करना हूं कि किसानों की तादाद बहुत काफी है, वह अपनी नेगलेक्ट को ज्यादा दिन बरदाश्त नहीं करेंगे। वह अपनी ताकत से आपसे चीज को करा लेंगे। अगर आप वहीलों के कहने से नहीं करते, तो किसान अपने कहने से करा लेगा और आपको उसके कहने के मुताबिक चलना पड़ेगा।

आपको भगत साहब, यह ख्याल देने के लिये कि मेरे इस ख्याल से यह पार्लियामेंट सहमत है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि मैं अकेला बोल रहा हूं, लेकिन मैं देश के सेन्टीमेन्ट को जानता हूं, मैं अपने दोस्तों से यह कहूंगा कि वह गवर्नमेन्ट को जाहिर करेंगे कि वे मेरे विचारों से सहमत हैं—मेहरबानी कर के अपने हाथ उठा दीजिये।

देख लीजिये—एक एक सहमत है कि आबपाशी के काम को पहले किया जाय। मैं इसे दृष्टान्त नहीं मानता, लेकिन इन्फार्मली पार्लियामेंट यूनिमिस है कि आबपाशी को, सिचाई को पहला प्रिफरेंस दिया जाय, यह यूनिमिस वडिक्ट है।

श्री कमलनयन बजाज (वर्धा): आपका दूसरा हाथ नहीं उठा हुआ था, आपका एक ही उठा था।

श्री त्यागी : आपने दोनों उठाये थे।

Shri Sezhiyan : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in spite of numerous broadcasts and statements, brochures and brave speeches from the Central Ministers, a very large section of informed public opinion in the country remains sceptical about the proposed benefits from devaluation. Central Ministers are excelling one another in extolling the benefits of devaluation. They are paying glowing tributes to the art of devaluation. From the way they talk it looks as though with them bankruptcy has

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become a virtue and devaluation a sure sign of progress. But the people are yet to be convinced and they are yet to recover from the shock and shudder they received from this fateful decision. They are aware that the country has nothing to gain but everything to lose in this debased and dishonest deal of devaluation. When I say "dishonest" some persons may object. The other day, Shri Patil, the Railway Minister, also ably argued—some other Members also said that—that Government when it does devaluation cannot afford to give previous intimation to others. I concede that point, that the Government cannot give advance notice of devaluation. But my accusation is that that the Government has been dishonest not before devaluation but after devaluation. Once the decision had been taken, the Government should have taken the country into confidence. They should have given out the real reasons for devaluation. They should have told the country why they had to decide upon devaluation now, why there was this urgency and immediacy about the problem. Here, I agree with one of the premier economic journals in the country—the *Eastern Economist*—which remarked in its Editorial dated 17th June, 1966 :

"To return, then, to the question which forms the title of this article, "Why Devaluation?" , we suggest that the true answer is that it had become a condition of continuing aid from Consortium sources. This is the answer which the Government should have had the integrity and the Finance Minister the courage to give to our people on the night of June 5. It was because the people were not told this truth on the earliest occasion on which they had the right to know it, the Government must accept the blame for political dishonesty in failing to take the community into its confidence."

That is to say, they have not only devalued our currency, but they have acted in a debased and dishonest way.

But in the fateful 11th hour broadcast on 5th June, this was not given out, that it had become a condition for getting aid from abroad, that until we devalued our currency we would not be able to get aid from abroad. Even now the Ministers are protesting against the pressures and conditions. Probably they are protesting too much because the cat is out of the bag. But the whole world knows why the Indian Government devalued its currency. Devaluation took place here on 5th June. The next day, on 6th June, the *New York Times* wrote :

"The United States and the International Bank have been pressing for devaluation as one of the measures to get the Indian economy moving. Increased western aid for India's Fourth Plan has been held up pending Indian action on their recommendation."

This has come spontaneously in the *New York Times* dated 6th June.

Also, coming nearer home, when the Congress Working Committee was meeting, a note seems to have been circulated by one of the members, Shri Biju Patnaik from Orissa, which has been reported in the *Hindustan Times*. I am quoting from the *Hindustan Times* report :

"Much of the unpleasantness could have been avoided, had the Government plainly told the nation of the overriding consideration that tipped their decision in favour of devaluation, instead of indulging in attempts at attributing a set of virtues and benefits that would flow out of this decision."

He also had this to add :

"Devaluation shorn of idle speculation about its illusory benefits is just a step to secure the required quantum of foreign aid."

15 hrs.

Therefore, foreign aid has become a major point in their taking the decision which they are fighting shy even now to accept. They may come out with so many statements. The Prime Minister and other Ministers, day in and day out, are saying that they have not been pressurised by any foreign country and that external aid has not been a condition for devaluation. But in their own brochure, which they published immediately after devaluation, they have admitted it. On the last page of the brochure "Devaluation of the Rupee—Some Questions Answered" they have admitted it. A question was put why they acted now and whether they could not have postponed this action by a few months. In answer to this question posed by themselves, it is answered in the brochure:

"Lastly, action could not be postponed as all further aid negotiations hinged on it."

That is to say, if you devalue, aid will flow in; if you do not devalue, aid will not come. Why do the Government not have the honesty to accept and courage to declare that they devalued the rupee because without devaluation they could not get aid? They should have had the honesty to do so. On the 5th of June when the Finance Minister made the broadcast, he did not say anything about it. That is why I say that devaluation even from the beginning has been done in a stealthy, dishonest and debased way. They have devalued not only the rupee but they have devalued themselves and India's honour.

Here I want to ask one pertinent question of the Finance Minister. What is the rationale for fixing the rate at 36.5 per cent? Why could it not be 26 or 46? If, as they say, devaluation is the best way to recover and progress and to make the economy strong, why not have it still higher? What is the sanctity for 36.5 per cent? Why should a dollar be equivalent

to Rs. 7.50? Could the rate not be different?

Then, again, Government have imposed so many export taxes after devaluation. They say that they wanted to keep down the margin of profit. That shows that the rate of devaluation has been much higher than what is actually required by the circumstances. If the international prices are much below the Indian prices, we need not have devalued to that extent as to invite further export duties.

Many contradictory statements are coming forth from the Government sources themselves about the need, necessity or urgency of devaluation. The Commerce Ministry Annual Report was presented to us in the middle of March. On page 37 of that Report they have argued against devaluation. The Government are at full liberty to hold one opinion at one time and then change it. I am not questioning it. What I am questioning is the argument based on certain facts which they have given in the Commerce Ministry Annual. There the Commerce Ministry argued that about 80 to 82 per cent of our exports are moving at international prices without any special assistance and, therefore, there is no need for devaluation. This position given by the Commerce Ministry in the Commerce Ministry Annual Report has not changed yet because, in answer to my Question No. 1537 dated 5-8-66, in this very session they have stated that the situation continues to be so. For the whole year 1965 those items that have been moving at international prices without any special assistance have been of the order of 79.6 per cent. From January to March 1966 the order has come to only 77 per cent; there has not been a drastic fall so as to invite any devaluation. But, only the other day, when the Planning Minister was speaking, he was saying that about 70 per cent of our export articles have to be subsidized, they require some assistance of the other. I want to know which one is the correct statement—the statement given by

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the Commerce Ministry in their annual report that 80 to 82 per cent of our export articles are moving without any special assistance of the present statement of the Planning Minister? They can change a decision but they cannot afford to change facts. They should give us the facts. What is the position? Is it true that 80 to 82 per cent of the export articles are moving at international price level or 70 per cent of the articles have to be subsidised? Which is correct? I am sure that within three months the situation has not so deteriorated as to change the position. Therefore, the Government should have been honest and intelligent enough to come before the House with correct facts. They may take different decisions, bring in their own logic and adduce different arguments but the basic facts should not be changed.

The Central Minister and other leaders are harping on the theme that the price rise on account of devaluation will not be high. One reason which they have given in support of their argument is that articles like food, kerosene and other things will be subsidised. Therefore, they argue, the prices will not be allowed to rise. I do not know how this is going to help the country. As Mr. Tyagi was saying just now, we are importing huge quantities of food. In 1965 we have imported food to the tune of Rs. 290 crores. Taking for granted that the same situation prevails in 1966, if we are to import the same quantity of foodgrains, we have to pay Rs. 456 crores. In other words, the extra amount which we may have to pay on account of devaluation will come to Rs. 167 crores.

Then, when Shri Subramaniam or Shri Sachin Chaudhuri says that Government are going to subsidise such and such articles, they are not going to pay it from their pockets or from their family funds.

The money will have to come from the exchequer. If it has to come from the exchequer, it can be only by taxes. So, from that point of view, when a man goes to the bazar he may pay a subsidised amount for the grain he purchases but he will have to pay more for his matches or some other items; an indirect tax will be collected from him to make up for the loss from subsidy. Therefore, even the subsidy is a burden on the public, in one form or another, and subsidy is no way to avoid price rise. If you are going to hold the price line by subsidy on kerosene, you are going to make it up by additional taxes on probably textiles or matches or tea. Therefore, in one way or the other the Government is going to pass on the burden to the people. In other words, they have to pay through their nose for this devaluation. The price rise is inevitable. It is a cruel joke to say that devaluation will not result in rise in prices. Now the question is how are you going to compensate the people for the rise in prices? How are you going to meet the situation?

Our planning and other estimates are going away day by day. Government are not making any firm estimates which can be relied upon. Just now I narrated how the Government changed the figures three months later to suit their convenience. I will give one more instance. Last November our Food Minister was saying that our food production in 1965-66 will be one million tonnes less than the bumper crop of the previous year. At the turn of the year, two months later, he revised the figures to 12 million tons and the final figure was 17 million tons. It will mention another interesting point. A question was asked as to what will be the requirements of foodgrains for the year 1966. It is a very pertinent question. It is Unstarred Question No. 158 dated 26th July, 1966. It reads:

“Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development

and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated requirement of food-grains for the year 1966”

it is a very simple question. There is a very big Planning Commission and a Ministry of Food and Agriculture. They are all engaged in it. What is the reply the Minister has given? It is for the specific year 1956, of which six months have already passed and we wanted to know the requirements of the country. The reply was:

“The requirement of foodgrains depend on a number of factors.....and it is not possible to estimate the foodgrains requirements of the country for any specific period.”

The Government is in the dark as to what will be the requirements. They have the statisticians, they have the Census Report they know how many persons are dying and how many births are taking place. They can ascertain the number of deaths from the Registers of Births and Deaths, the Railway Ministry, Health Ministry and other Ministries. Then is it not possible to calculate what will the requirements? After all, it is not a question of production which will depend on factors like Veruna, Indira and monsoon. Here it is a question of taking the figures of human beings in the whole country and calculating their requirements of foodgrains. Do they not have the census reports? Do they not have the statisticians and actuaries who can easily calculate it?

But the Government has the temerity to come before the House and say that it is not possible to estimate the foodgrains requirements. When it is not possible to estimate the foodgrains requirements of the country, how are they going to meet the requirements? to pre-arrange things, to avoid a crisis before it comes and to avoid a catastrophe before it happens in the country? That is the state of affairs.

It is not only so in the Food Ministry but even in other ministries. Take the Commission, the grand super Cabinet that we are nourishing in our country. For the Fourth Plan so many figures are being given. In the year 1963-64 we were told that the Fourth Plan would be of the order of Rs. 22, 500 crores—it was at 1962-63 price levels—and the Planning Commission had estimated the aid requirements at Rs. 3,200 crores. One year later they revised the figures; they brought down the figure of the estimates for the whole Fourth Plan to Rs. 21,500 crores—the earlier assessment was Rs. 22, 500 crores; Rs. 1,000 crores were taken away and it was brought down to Rs. 21,500 crores—but our aid requirements went up to Rs. 4,000 crores. When it was Rs. 22,500 crores, the aid requirements were calculated at Rs. 3,200 crores but when the whole estimate came down to Rs. 21,500 crores, the external aid estimates went up to Rs. 4,000 crores. Now it has gone to Rs. 4,800 crores, I think.

We do not have any firm planning, any idea of the requirement but we have got very big machinery here working on the plans. But the results have been very poor. That is one thing that led us to bankruptcy and devaluation. They do not know what they are doing. A Big Planning Commission is there; a Food Ministry is there but they do not know the requirements or planning. But when the failure is there, they come and say boldly “We take a very bold and patriotic decision” But were they patriotic enough to avoid this decision? Is it not a wise man's job to have anticipated this crisis? This crisis was not new. Price rise is not new. External aid condition is not new.

Just now I was saying about external aid. That is the whole crux of the matter. As per the brochure given by the Government, that is the kingpin on which the entire thing devolved. They had to devalue because of the aid conditions. Plan by plan we are increasing our external aid proportions. Instead of relying on internal sources, more and more per centage of ex-

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ternal aid is being brought in. It is not self-sufficiency; we are becoming more and more dependent on foreign aid.

During the First Five-Year Plan, internal borrowings were Rs. 388 crores and external aid was Rs. 97 crores. Compared to internal borrowings, external aid was only 25 percent of that. For the Second Five-Year Plan internal borrowings were Rs. 931 crores and external aid was Rs. 692 crores; that is, external aid for the Second Plan formed about 74 per cent of internal borrowings. For the Third Five Year Plan internal borrowings were Rs. 1,426 crores but external aid had gone up to Rs. 2,225 crores; that is, compared to internal borrowings, external aid had gone up to 156 per cent. For the Fourth Five-Year Plan I do not know what firm figures are coming because every day when we see the papers we find that different figures are given, but as per the figures that I have got, I find that internal borrowings will be of the order of Rs. 2,300 crores and external aid will be of the order of Rs. 40,800 crores; that is, compared to internal borrowings external aid is going to be more than 200 per cent. In the First Plan it was 25 per cent; in the Second plan it was 74 per cent; in the Third Plan it went to 156 per cent and in the Fourth Plan it is going exceed 200 per cent. As the Plan progresses we are not becoming self-sufficient but more and more borrowings or beggings had to be had from Washington.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Peddapalli) : No begging, only aid.

Shri Sezhiyan: It was said that we had to devalue due to rise in prices. The rise in prices had not been the making of the people. It has been the outcome of the bungling and the bankrupt policies adopted by this Government or by the previous Government which they cannot absolve. They say that only six months' period is there. What about the 18 years that they have been ruling? It is the same Government or the same party but they may deny them.

They should have the courtesy or the honesty to inform the people as to how much deficit financing has been made by them just now Mr. Tyagi was also referring to it. In the First Five-Year Plan the total deficit was Rs. 644 crores; in the Second Plan it was of the order of Rs. 1,156 crores; in the Third Plan Rs. 1,730 crores in the Fourth Plan it is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 2,000 crores. It may become more as the plan progresses.

Therefore we are not only taking more and more aid from foreign countries, begging or borrowing whatever it may be, but we are also asking our Nasik press to produce more. One production that has gone up enormously in India is the note production at Nasik. Suppose, a private body were to print a note, it is counterfeit but when the Government prints notes more than desirable, it becomes the prosperity of the country.

When the no-confidence motion was being discussed Shri K. R. Patil, the Railway Minister, put forth the best plea from the Congress side, but in the *Economic Times* dated the 10th June 1966, when the weekly review of Delhi was published, it has been stated as follows :—

“Mr. S. K. Patil took a political line and expressed strong misgivings. He is reported to have said that the Congress Party might lose 5 million votes at one stroke.”

That was his first reaction as reported in this paper. When the country is going to suffer, whether imports are going to rise or whether exports will dwindle, whatever happens to the economy of the country and to the poor people, he does not seem to have been worried. His first reaction as given by the paper is about Congress votes. I am quoting the paper. He may deny it if he wants. But he seems to have been more concerned about 5 million votes that the Congress may lose. That may be his first reaction but when he came to the House he seemed to have gained more confidence. He said, “Yes, we have devalued; we will go to the polls, to the country

we are confident of getting the vote of confidence from the people".

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj : That is, even after losing 5 million votes we are confident of getting more. That could be the explanation.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli) : Let us wait till the elections are over.

Shri Rajaram (Krishnagiri) : They could accept so many injections from you, Bajaj injections.

Shri Sezhiyan : But one thing I can say. Even now the Congress is ruling not by majority votes but only by minority votes 46 per cent or so.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj : We take decisions in the national interest not in the party interest.

Shri Sezhiyan : It is coming down and I am not bothered about that. But before getting the vote of confidence from the House. America has voted confidence for you. You devalued the rupee on 5th June and on 8th June the *Washington Post* had this to say. This is a report given out by Reuter :—

"Washington June 8. The "Washington Post" said today that the United States should give India vote of confidence for its devaluation of the rupee by resuming American aid on an orderly annual basis."

So, before getting the vote of confidence here the Government have already got the vote of confidence from America. What was that vote of confidence? It was Continue the aid that was being held up.

I can understand why the Railway Minister has been so confident.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Sezhiyan : I have got about 10 minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Your time is over.

Shri Sezhiyan : I will finish. The time for them also is over after devaluation.

The Railway Minister seems to have been more confident not of getting the confidence of the people, but of getting the polls filled by votes for Congress. How can he do that? He is a pastmaster in that art. Probably they might have got crores of rupees in their funds.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj : We have to face only people like you. That is our confidence.

Shri Sezhiyan : I am glad, a front-bencher is saying that. If they are the people, I will be very glad.

There was one statement made by Shri Patil in 1960, as per the *Hindu* report dated 18th August, 1960.

I am quoting it. It says :

"Bombay, August 16, 1960—Mr. S. K. Patil, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture said here that it was becoming more and more difficult to collect funds for fighting elections. During the last General Elections, Mr. Patil pointed out that Congress spent about five crores of rupees. He wondered from where such a big amount would come for the next General Elections".

At the time, Mr. Patil was the Treasurer of the Congress Party. Therefore, he should know the full position. In 1957 General Elections, they had to spend Rs. 5 crores to fight the elections. After devaluation, now I do not know how much it will be—it may be Rs. 10 crores or Rs. 15 crores. They seem to have the amount and that is why he says, he is very confident of going to the polls.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : He must conclude now.

Shri Sezhiyan : Just one or two minutes more. Generally, I do not ask for more time. This is very important and I want to say one or two things more.

The other day, Mr. Karuthiruman is reported to have made some comment about the working of the Corporation of Madras.— I thought it was not a fit subject to come here. Recently the Mayor of Leningrad visited Madras and paid a glowing tribute that it is the best administered Corporation here. Apart from this, Mr. Karuthiraman should know that the Congress has got the unique distinction of being the corporation unlimited for corruption in this country.

Lastly, I want to quote from *Tirukkural* a couplet in Tamil by Tiruvalluvar, which is given under chapter of "Politics— Acting with full knowledge".

Seythakka Alla Seyakkedum, Seythakka Seyyamai yanum kedum

The English translation of it is :

"It is harmful to do what you should not do, and it is equally harmful not to do what you should do."

The Government has been doing what it should not do and it has not been doing what it should do. That is the saying given by Tiruvalluvar a thousand years ago. They should go out. That is one thing they should do that they are not doing. The thing they are doing which they should not do is that they are still keeping the power.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Planning Minister, when he intervened in the debate, asked for the sympathy and the understanding of the House. But I trust, if he really wants the sympathy and the understanding of the House and the country. He should be here to understand the feelings of the Members who participate in this debate. I do not see why between the Finance Minister and the Planning Minister they cannot arrange that one of

them is here. It may not be a real question of privilege in that literal sense but, certainly, it involves a privilege if the House is taken lightly and if one of them is not here all time. We resent it. I want to record my resentment.

Sir, I will not enter into the warfare of ideologies on this particular subject because I want to go to the hard core of the thing. Well, so far as ideologies are concerned, we are quite clear in our mind that we want democratic socialism. Now, the only question is of the content we give to socialism. I will certainly not want democracy to be impinged, in any way, by such methods of socialism which will not leave a real democracy intact. It is absolutely essential that we now give a real content to socialism and take a step forward in that direction which will be such that there is no confusion in any quarter regarding the policies of the Government. At present, there has been some confusion and I want that, not by explaining here on the floor of the House but by having a real plan or a programme and the implementation of it, we should be able to assure every section of this country what we mean by socialism and how far we are prepared to go.

We have talked about pragmatism. This word 'pragmatism' fascinated me for quite a considerable time because by 'pragmatism' I thought we meant dynamism, dynamic assessment of our programmes towards social needs. But if pragmatism means to be pushed from position to position under certain pressures because of weaknesses and failures, I think, it is just a prostitution of the word 'pragmatism'. We must adopt a dynamic policy. I do not propose to deal with devaluation. I do not think there is any purpose served in flogging a dead horse. Much has been said on the floor of the House. But I would certainly urge strongly that it is a baseless slander to say that the Government has taken this decision or that decision under the pressure of the U.S.A. Government or the U.S.S.R. Government. It may be that a lurid picture had been pla-

ced or wrong assumptions were there. But, I say, the decision that has been taken is of the Indian Government and an independent decision. It is almost a humbug and an utter nonsense to say that for the last 15 years there has been economic mal-adjustment. I refute that charge. As I said, while I was speaking on the motion of No-Confidence, our difficulties started since 1962. The increase in price, as I submitted, at that time, was only 2 to 2½ per cent per annum and in 1961 the price index had travelled only upto 120 points, taking it from 1952-53. That was not an inflation in that sense of the term. It was after 1962 that from 120 or 125 points, it has come to 180 or 182 points. This is absolutely an abnormal situation which has got to be taken care of. It is no use blaming, as my friend Mr. Masani said, about Menon and Malaviya policies. They were not in the Government after 1962. What is the use of blaming them? I stoutly resist and contradict both these allegations put forward.

Sir, I also refute what is quoted most of the time that this Government has brought this country to bankruptcy, that we had about a thousand crores of rupees worth of foreign exchange when we started our career in 1947 and that today we have got a debt, a loan, to the tune of Rs. 2,500 crores and all that. Our friends conveniently forget that the balance of payment, about Rs. 1000 crores, was in the context of a war which had been waged and certain balances had been put on our side. We also forget that it was the British army which was responsible for defending the country and not an Indian army raised to the needs of this country. We have to spend much more. Instead of spending Rs. 300 crores, we are spending Rs. 1000 crores for keeping and maintaining the defence of our country. Let us not forget that. When the people say that we had this much bank balance at that time, they forget that at that time we had no steel plants we had no oil and natural gas plants, we had no refineries, we had no heavy engineer-

ing plants, we had no heavy electrical equipment, we had no machine tools, we had no anti-biotics and so on and so forth. We have now hundred and one things.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha) : The return out of the public sector is only .06 per cent.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur : Again, it is unfortunate, when people talk about the public sector, as my friend just now said that we receive out of the public sector only .06 per cent, it is just distorting the whole picture and it is slandering the public sector. I venture to submit that the public sector will be a gold mine after a few years if it is properly looked after. What is happening today? I want my esteemed friend, Acharya Kripalani, to understand that today Rs. 30 crores to Rs. 40 crores are being put in the depreciation fund. These plants and projects have cost us Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 250 crores and we have got to put Rs. 30 crores to Rs. 40 crores every year in the depreciation fund before we declare any dividend or any profit. What have the Tatas done? They have now completely written off what they had invested 50 years back and they can have big dividends and big profits. After 10 years, when we have put aside Rs. 300 crores or more, these plants will be giving you a profit of about Rs. 30 crores or Rs. 40 crores or even Rs. 50 crores and then the resources which will accrue to the Government would be to that extent.

Having said this on the assets side of the Government which we should not, in any case, overlook if we want to have a balanced picture, let us take the question which is very much before the House at present about the Plan and the size of the Plan.

Shri Warior (Trichur) : Depreciation fund will not come to a close after 10 years. There will be new investment also.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur : The steel plant is not going to last you only for 10 or 15 years. It is going to last you for hundred years. After 10 or 15 years

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

you would have put in the depreciation fund more than Rs. 300 crores which is the total capital outlay. Therefore, after that, your profits are going to be much more. Let us understand that.

Let us understand the difficulty. If I give you a picture of how Tatas' expansion on steel has gone on, you will find that they had gone on in a far worse manner than any of our three steel plants; they had exceeded their estimates by more than 100 per cent and they are not earning profits on what they have put up. Let us understand that.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj : I think it would be a very interesting inquiry if the Tatas' working and the other steel plants' working are examined thoroughly from the beginning.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur : My hon. friend may rest assured that I do not speak without facts. We had been to the Tatas and the Public Undertakings' Committee we had collected certain facts. So let me state that very squarely.

Let us now come to the size of the Plan. The question as to what should be the size of the Plan, whether we want a big Plan or a small Plan, intrigues me very much. Left to myself, if I were to say what should be the size of the Plan which we should have I would say that we must have a Rs. 50,000 crore Plan, if all the requirements put up by the Members of Parliament are to be fulfilled, if all the items are to be taken, if the aspirations of the people are to be fulfilled. If wishes were to be horses, beggars would ride over them. We cannot have a Plan according to our wishes and that should be clearly understood. It is meaningless to say that we are going to have a Rs. 25,000 crore Plan. Let us put it to the Planning Commission as to what is it that we want and what is it that we can do. If we can have a Rs. 50,000 crore plan, then we are most happy and would say, 'please go ahead with it'. But tell us how you are going to have it, whether we have the necessary resources for it, whether we

have the necessary foreign aid. When we are talking on this subject, let us understand that there is no foreign aid without strings. We have all the time been talking about foreign aid without strings. I am glad there was an article which appeared the other day; it has clearly pointed out that there is no foreign aid without strings. You say that you are not going to beg for aid and what you want is loan. But are you not going to use all sorts of influences to get even loans? Is it your creditworthiness which is getting you the loan? If you are creditworthy, if you can get loans, which you can repay in a dignified manner, please go ahead; I do not say anything; you can have a Plan of Rs. 50,000 crores if you can raise the necessary resources; I have no objection.

But the first thing which I want to put before the Planning Commission is, what is the target, what is the first requirement, that I demand of the Planning Commission. As I said before, the prices had risen only to an index of 125 till 1962. It could go up by another 20 and in 1966 it could be 145, but at present it is 185. The Plan should be designed to bring down the prices from the index of 185 to 145. This is the first requisition which I make on the Planning Commission. How are they going to do it? They will have to do it by increased production; production has to be increased. How are they going to do it? That is the task which I am going to place before the Planning Commission.

The second thing is about the essential commodities which the common man wants. Let us plan to see that all essential commodities which the common man wants are amply made available during the course of the Fourth Plan; the common man must get all the essential commodities, all the things of daily use, at reasonable prices. The index should not go beyond 150 and the things should be made available at that level. That is the second thing which we must ask the Planning Commission to include in their programme.

If they can do these two things, then they can employ whatever resources they want to.

Let us understand what has happened to the resources which we have raised. My most poignant complaint and the matter on which I feel extremely hurt is that the resources which we have raised have brought about agony to many people and relief to none. How has it happened? I had enquired of the Planning Minister and the Finance Minister as to what were the total resources that were raised during the Third Plan, and what have we done with them. I have not so far got the information. But I have got information from one State, i.e., from Madras State. During the Third Plan, the Planning Commission asked them to raise Rs. 42 crores; they said that they would be able to raise only Rs. 35 crores, but eventually they raised about Rs. 52 crores. Out of these Rs. 52 crores, Rs. 25 crores had to go to pay increased dearness allowance without any relief to the common man to whom the dearness allowance has come. What would be the projection of it during the Fourth Plan? I have an authentic report, from official quarters, to say that the projection in the Fourth Plan is that Rs. 92 crores would go only to pay the additional dearness allowance which had been allowed in the Third Plan and prices have gone up to 185, they have to give even more—I am not going into that now. The whole thing is liquidated. The total revenue which they will get during the Fourth Plan—the projection—is Rs. 122 crores. The additional staff that they will employ is different and that is also taken, it will be much more. We are raising the resources by taxing the entire population. What are we doing with that? We are not raising resources to increase production; we are doing it only to pay these by way of dearness allowance. If you are going to have this sort of Plan, the country rejects it and refuses to accept it. We must see that the basic things are understood very clearly.

There is a great need for economies in the administration, for which a voice has been raised from all quarters. When we say 'economies in the administration' it does not mean—and I do not, for a moment, suggest that—retrenchment; no, it certainly does not mean that. But you have to make a plan as to how economies can be effected. I do not agree with Mr. Dandekar that economies should be to the tune of Rs. 500 crores per annum; it is a fantastic thing to say that something like Rs. 500 crores per annum must be saved by the Centre and the States; it cannot be done. But if you have a systematic approach to this problem, you can certainly cut down Rs. 200 crores per annum between both the States and the Centre and this can be done during the course of three years. We should have a plan for it. We should have a plan for absorbing the surplus staff. Let us first have the surplus staff located; let us have a co-ordinated programme as to what we are going to do with the surplus staff. In the Fourth Plan, you say that you are going to have jobs created for 2 million people. These should be the people who should first be absorbed against those; if they are not fit for those jobs, they should be trained. This should be done. We must take into consideration all these factors.

When we think of effecting economies in the Government, we always start with chaprasis. That is why when I sent a note to the Prime Minister, I started with Governors, Central Ministers and Secretaries. I know that there are at least half a dozen Secretaries who do not have more than half an hour's job every day; there are a number of Joint Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries and Under Secretaries who have nothing to do with decision making and yet, they are there. The draft which is submitted is just pushed forward; that is all. So, there is an urgent need for effecting economies there. I do not propose any commission for this purpose; let me make that absolutely clear;

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

this is not the work of a commission ; the Prime Minister, assisted by two persons who have the whole time to be devoted to this work could do it in four months' time. I do not want that there should be a Commission which should go about this job for five or ten years.

Coming next to the question as to how we can gear up our machinery, here again it is a sad spectacle. Today the government servants are seething with discontent because of rising prices, but I do believe that they are as patriotic as any of us here or outside and if they are explained the position that instead of giving them Rs. 20 crores this year, you are going to give them a price decrease by 10 per cent by utilising these Rs. 100 crores, they will be happier. They can be taken into confidence and let us gear up our Plan in such a manner that you give them all that they need at a price 10 or 15 or 20 per cent less and let us employ all that we have to gear up production.

15.40 hours.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

I have pointed out how the hiatus has been created. The unfortunate thing is that there is no discipline. That is what is being said. But the fact is that there is no discipline at the top and that is where the difficulty lies. If there is no discipline at the top, how can you expect discipline in the lower rungs ? I shall not speak about the Ministers, but I shall refer only to the officers. Government decided to transfer two secretaries from here to their respective State Governments. With a great fanfare there was a lot of noise about it. We read things about it in the papers that Government were streamlining the administration and they were wanting efficient people in various places and only merit would count and nothing else. If Government cannot transfer even two secretaries and the secretaries refuse to take orders, if somebody who was ap-

pointed as the Chief Commissioner of Delhi does not want to go to that post, if the seniormost civil servant behaves in this manner, and if Government are not able to enforce their orders even in such cases, how can you expect that there will be discipline in the lower rungs ? What has happened unfortunately is that there is not that confidence and respect for the leadership, which should be there whether at the Ministerial level or at the administrative level, and which is the first thing if you want to go ahead in any manner. Previously, the Ministers commanded respect, and the IAS and ICS officers who were there at the top commanded respect. I have never before seen such a hiatus as exists today between the lower rungs of officials and their IAS and ICS bosses, between the departmental heads and the secretaries, between the scientists and the secretaries. This is a malady which has not to be looked into, and something must be done about it if you want real discipline.

Shri Warrior : The same is the case between civil administrators and technocrats.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur : I am talking generally about the administration. We want discipline in the economy, but unless and until our administrative machinery functions effectively nothing is going to happen.

Now, I come to the programme which we must have on the developmental side. Everyone says that agriculture is the key today. In this country, agriculture and industry have got to go hand in hand, and we shall have to strike a balance between them. But I have not the least doubt that the present requirement is a greater emphasis on agriculture.

When we talk of agriculture, let us understand the requirements of the day. The requirement of today is increased production and production at a lesser cost. If we want to maintain prices, then

we must give remunerative prices to the agriculturists. How are we going to do it ? Two things have got to be done for this purpose. If we have more agricultural production, that will take care of our industry, that will take care of our international trade and that will take care of our exports also because it is on those items that we are having exports to the extent of 80 per cent in some cases. How are we going to achieve greater production ? There must be increase in production and that must be at a lesser cost. Why has our agricultural policy or our agricultural department failed ? What is the position in our country ? What is the position in other countries ? I would not like to quote the figures from Japan, America etc. But I would like to quote some figures from our own country :—

Commodity	k.g. per hectare	
	Average yield	Peak yield
Rice	922	9,736
Wheat	888	6,618
Cotton	118	612
Sugarcane	39,000	2,50,000

So, the per-acre-yield has to be increased. That is the first step.

As my hon. friend Shri Tyagi has pointed out very rightly, the next most important factor is the small industries, or the small projects. I have got here a statement before me to show that in Rajasthan alone there are about 60,000 wells which need repairs before they can be utilised for lift irrigation. The total amount required for this purpose is Rs. 6 crores. And after all, this Rs. 6 crores is only a loan and it will come back to Government, and, therefore, by giving this, they are not spending much. But that will bring 2 lakh acres of land under irrigation. Then, there are some tanks which need

Rs. 2 crores, and if they are repaired they would bring 12 lakhs acres under irrigation. That means that about 4 lakhs acres can be brought under irrigation if we spend about Rs. 8 crores. Have we come to such a bankruptcy in our plans and in our internal resources that we cannot find even this much money ? Then, they want certain wells in Rajasthan to be energised. This is the pattern obtaining everywhere. If these wells could be energised, then the cost of production could go down to almost half, as compared to what it would be if we adopted the conventional method, namely lift irrigation. There are about 10,000 wells to be energised. Power has gone to the village, but there are no funds to take that power near the wells, because there are no funds for the transmission lines. Another Rs. 2 crores is needed for this purpose. Have we really come to that pass that we cannot find even this much money ?

So, I would suggest that the most important thing is that a blue print should be prepared for all States regarding the small irrigation projects and the rural electrification programmes, and these should get the topmost priority. If that is done, then I am sure that we can get rid of most of our difficulties. A blanket sanction must be given in respect of all these small irrigation projects in each and every State, and whatever funds we have at our disposal should be earmarked for those projects and then for rural electrification schemes. On the social side, I would say that the topmost priority should be given to potable water supply. At last let the people have drinking water. It is very strange if even after nineteen years of Independence, we cannot provide even that. I was really amazed when I read Prime Minister Nehru's remarks on this subject.

Shri M. R. Krishna : These are small things.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur : We do only big things, and so, the small things

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

are ignored. This was what Prime Minister Nehru had said :

It is astonishing that there are still areas in India where water supply is not available, good water supply ; I mean good water is not available, and men and women shall have to go long distances to fetch a little water. We must do something for the nation so that every village should have more water.

Then, I would point out that we must also take care of education. We should not produce people who are unemployable; we must produce people who can be employed. The Education Commission says that the number should be increased fourfold, but before we increase the number fourfold, we must create jobs four fold.

I would conclude by saying that if Government really want the understanding and sympathy of the people, then they must be in touch and in communion with the hearts of the people, their requirements and their demands ; if they do so, then not only this House but the whole country will give their entire support to them. Did they not give that support when the Pakistani aggression was there? It was a spontaneous all-round support. Even in the economic field if a challenge is taken, and if we appeal to the people, and if we touch their hearts and we look to their needs and requirements, I have not the least doubt that we shall get all their support. I have not the least doubt that the country's heart is sound and sound to the core.

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni (Jammu and Kashmir) : Devaluation has been under discussion in the House for the last three or four days I am neither an economist for one who has specialised in finance. But as a commoner, when I heard about this devaluation when I was in my village, it gave me a rude shock, and I thought as a commoner that this would not en-

hance our prestige or the prestige of the country but on the contrary it might have some adverse effects.

As I have already submitted, I am not an economist, but when I heard the speeches from various sections of the House I was extremely sorry that the main economic aspects of the situation had not been properly appreciated by the various sections. Most of the speakers have played politics while discussing the economic situation. As a commoner, I find that the country is advancing in all spheres, though it is true that it may not be advancing with that speed which people expect. Whether it be the industrial sector or the agricultural sector or even education and social services or medical services, everywhere I find that there is a gradual increase and there is a gradual progress throughout the country. When the problems of the country as a whole are being discussed, hon. Members from various sides mostly bring politics in. For instance, a Member brought in Kashmir also. Someone talked of the approaching elections. We are now thinking about the common man and his problems; we are not thinking about the elections or about politics. Of course, the next elections are near. But whether this party or that will come into power, is not the question before us now. As MPs we are now discussing the country's economic problems for the betterment of the country, for the betterment the common man whose representatives we claim to be. We here represent the downtrodden masses of India, but we are fighting politics here.

Let us take a pledge to fight out corruption, to fight out backwardness, to fight out illiteracy and to remove agricultural backwardness so that we go ahead. Let us suggest to Government the ways in which we should proceed to achieve these objectives. But here we see mudslinging from one side to the other. This

will not help the common man. The common man is not going to give us credit for this.

Of course, as I said, the elections are near. The Congress may come to power or even some Opposition parties may come to power or may increase their strength. But that is a different thing. What will happen to the common man? We should first think of him whom we claim to represent here. On the one side, we say that we will have a socialist state, a democratic set-up based on socialism. Let us think in those terms and give the maximum benefit to the common man.

When we look at the last twenty years of our history, what do we see? On independence, unfortunately this country was divided. That was the first mistake we committed. That was a compromise with evil. So we had two parts of one body. Here this part is aching on account of economic ill-health and requires attention. But again, we are playing politics; those powers which had seen this country divided, those western people seem to be happy that we have devalued our rupee. Some Members have quoted the *Washington Post* and said that America has given us a vote of confidence. This is not a great thing. We should not quote such things here. This seems to be a humiliation for us, quoting that the American or western opinion has confidence in us or that the communist countries have approved our action. We must get the vote of confidence of our own people. We must depend on our own people whose leaders we have here, whether on this side or on the other side. They have gone through bitter struggles and made sacrifices and seen the country through independence. So we should not think that only one side is patriotic. There are patriots on the other side, but those who are in the ruling party, those who are heading the Government are not unpatriotic. After all,

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they are also patriotic, they have gone through struggles and sacrifices for the sake of the country. They also know the interest of the people. They also want their welfare. They have openly declared that their basic policy is to usher in socialism in the country. When we talk of socialism, the basic thing is that we should think of the common man who has sent us here. We should think of him and see how his lot can be bettered and not indulge in mud-slinging.

As I said, somebody brought in the question of Kashmir also in this discussion. He said there is a programme of Naya Kashmir which advocates that Kashmir is a part of Pakistan. I am sometimes disgusted and disappointed that our hon. Members have not even studied the history of their own country. They claim to be expert on communism, Americanism, capitalism and so on, but they forget their own country.

Mr. Chairman: Say 'some' or 'a few'.

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni : 'Some' I am sorry. The National conference, from its very inception, had a socialist programme and was affiliated to the Indian National Congress. When it came into existence, it never supported Jinnah or the Muslim League or Pakistan. How can we say that 'Naya Kashmir', the economic programme of the National Conference which was affiliated to the Indian National Congress and was part of it could advocate for Pakistan? This is a sorry state of affairs that we devote so little attention to our own affairs and our own history. I strongly repudiate that statement and say that the Member concerned has misled the House. I would say that the National Conference has always stood, and will always stand, by the Congress and by India; we cannot afford even according to the Naya Kashmir programme to go to the western side.

But one feels uncertain when hon. Members who claim to be the represen-

[Shri Abdul Ghani Goni]

tatives of the people of a big country are not well aware of their own history. These days talks are going on with Sheikh Abdullah. He has been our leader. He was the man who affiliated the National Conference with the Indian National Congress and who brought in the Naya Kashmir programme; he was dead against Pakistan. He has said that he is not for Pakistan and even today that is his stand. I feel happy that there are some talks going on; I wish good success to those talks. I wish Sheikh Abdullah would come back to the Congress fold so that things would be much more easier in Kashmir also.

But as I was saying, twisting of facts and distortion of history will not help us. Let us be straightforward. Let us be factual in history as in politics.

Shri Daji (Indore) : Are we discussing economics or history ?

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni : A member said that the Naya Kashmir programme advocated that Kashmir is part of Pakistan; he had not read our own history. That was what I said.

We in Kashmir are proud of the fact that we constitute a secular force and that by virtue of the fact that we are a part of India, India which is already secular has been strengthened, the secular forces of India have been strengthened. Kashmir has given a good example to India in this respect. In the rest of India, you see communal troubles, but not in Kashmir. Even when Pakistan invaded Kashmir in 1947 or even last year, the people of Kashmir, irrespective of caste, community, creed or colour, stood as one man against the enemy. It is also a matter of pride for us that now for the first time India is a country where every man, whoever lives in India, whether he belongs to the Congress or any other party or no party, whether he believes in God or not, everyone has stood for Kashmir. Everyone is for Kashmir being in India.

There may be some miscreants everywhere. They are there not only in Kashmir but in other parts. Take Nagaland, for example. Or take the happenings in Shillong. There may be some miscreants, but the majority of the Jammu and Kashmir people are for India. Do not try to misunderstand them.

There are some Members who want some more states like Punjabi Suba and Hariyana; they want a divided Kashmir. My personal opinion in this—I know this is also a representative opinion—that we are not in a position to divide Kashmir and attach a part of it to some other State or tag on a part of another State to Kashmir, because Jammu and Kashmir, as it is, is a unit of India to be maintained as a unit.

Mr. Chairman : Viable unit.

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni : Yes. It is a most beautiful part of the country. So we have to preserve that beauty as we preserve the face of the body.

16 hrs.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur : Why is it we cannot have one of the Ministers? Have they explained to you? We do not speak here for nothing. Why cannot you get the Minister of Planning or the Minister of Finance here? Could we know what is the cause of their absence? We will not permit the Ministers to take Parliament lightly. We must know why they are not here. Either there must be a good explanation or they must be here.

Mr. Chairman : After all, hon. Members from different areas do speak out things of importance. Just now Shri Tyagi and Shri Mathur spoke, now Shri Daji is going to speak. I think the demand is very reasonable.

Shri B. R. Bhagat : I am here sitting. I have sent a message to them.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur :

We are glad you are here, there is nothing unconstitutional, but I submit : why is it that the Minister of Planning or the Minister of Finance is not here ? They must take Parliament seriously. Their first duty is to attend to Parliament when their subject is being discussed.

Shri Daji : Mr. Bhagat says he has sent a message. If they cannot come, for half an hour we may adjourn and resume later.

Shri B. R. Bhagat : Presumably the other House is discussing devaluation.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur : Therefore, please explain.

Shri B. R. Bhagat : I have sent them a message. More than that I cannot do. I am sitting here, I am tied down.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur : We have no complaint against you, we are grateful to you.

Shri Daji : We are discussing the economic situation, and I was wondering whether the motion has been happily worded at all, because before we can discuss the economic situation, we must have some economy. Today our economy is in utter shambles, it has almost broken down, there is no economy worth the name. Therefore, in a way it is ridiculous for us to discuss the economic situation and for the Minister to come forward with a motion suggesting that there is anything like an economic situation left.

I need not dwell at length on the condition obtaining today, because the Economic Survey and the Supplement and all the speakers in this House from both the sides are agreed on the total collapse of anything like an economy. Today we find, after spending Rs. 10,000 crores in the third plan, that our national income has fallen to 4.7 per cent, and our *per capita* income has fallen by about 7 per

cent, whereas the average income of an Indian was Rs. 293 in 1960-61, it is only Rs. 294 in 1964-65. An expense of Rs. 10,000 crores has led to a growth of a bare rupee per year in the *per capita* income of this country. This is a dismal thing, but yet it is not the total picture.

We find also that whereas prices in the decade 1951-61 rose by 23 points, prices in the last two years have risen much steeply, and prices in the third plan alone have risen by 39 points. We also find that whereas the plan provided for deficit financing to the tune of Rs. 400 crores, the actual deficit financing is of the order of Rs. 1,450 crores, more than three times that provided for in the plan. What is the purpose of having a plan if we go on exceeding the deficit financing by three times ? The result is bound to be what it has been—increase of prices, collapse of the economy and runaway inflation.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand) : There is no quorum in the house when we are having such a fine speech of Mr. Daji.

Mr. Chairman : The bell is being rung . . . Now there is quorum.

Shri Daji : Whereas the national income has not risen, whereas the *per capita* income has fallen by 7 per cent when it was supposed to increase by 17 per cent, whereas the price rise has been unprecedented, the profits of a handful of monopolists have been skyrocketing. After all, one must find an explanation as to where these Rs. 10,000 crores have gone. Whereas the total profits of the corporate sector in 1950-51 was a bare Rs. 39 crores per year, it has risen to Rs. 139 crores in 1963-64 the last year reported, i.e., an increase of 350 per cent. The *per capita* income has decreased, the national income has decreased, but profits have grown by 350 per cent in absolute terms. In relative terms, whereas the profit

[Shri Daji]

ratio to net worth was 7 per cent in 1950-1951 it was 9.3 per cent in 1963-64. Both absolutely and relatively profits have increased resulting in price increase. On the one hand we have this picture; at the other end we have the picture of a decreasing *per capita* income, decreasing national income and increasing misery of the people. This is the picture of the economy.

This is the background, Sir. There is another side to the picture, the mounting foreign debt. At the end of the Second Plan it was of the order of Rs. 750 and odd crores but at the end of the Third Plan our foreign debt stood at almost Rs. 2600 crores. During the period of one plan, we have relied on foreign debt to the tune of Rs. 1900 crores. It is in this background that devaluation comes.

I do not want to repeat what has been said in this House but I would ask certain pertinent questions not replied to by hon. ministers who had broadcast or by the pen pushers who had been asked to write articles on devaluation. It is supposed to increase exports. What exports are likely to increase? 80 per cent of our traditional exports are already there. Of the remaining 20 per cent, what items of exports are going to be increased? There is no reply. We are told that we are having a system of import liberalisation. What are the items of import that you are going to liberalise? What is the idle capacity to be used? What are the industries concerned and what is the employment potential to be benefited? What will be the products as a result of this? If for instance you are going to make more refrigerators, more cars and things like that by this import liberalisation, are we not violating the priorities of national development that we laid for ourselves? Is our import liberalisation going to help plan priorities

or is it to run counter to them? What has happened to the much boasted export trade? Even our well established item of export such as jute has to be given import subsidy for raw jute before jute goods could be exported at a profit. In the first flush of devaluation, export duties were changed and there was a hue and cry in the country that if they were changed, exports would not be possible and therefore, we had to revise the whole thing. Having first reached a decision to devalue, export promotion was used as an argument. Subsequently, the Government found itself in a deep morass created by devaluation and post-devaluation crisis about which even after weeks it is unable to find its way and is groping its way. Devaluation by itself is bad enough. It is almost suicidal to launch our country on the path to economic ruin traversed by so many countries of Latin America who have had to devalue again and again under American pressure till the very economy was reduced to smithereens. Apart from that the strategy of devaluation is worse than devaluation itself. Devaluation is a package deal forced on our country of which devaluation of the currency was the first step. Second is unrestricted dependence on foreign aid; third is import liberalisation and the fourth, decontrol. Devaluation by itself is bad enough but the whole gamut of economic policies that has been launched in the wake of devaluation is worse than it. To say that there was no alternative before the country but to devalue is dishonest. There was an alternative but this government had neither the conviction nor the courage to pursue. This government had only the courage to knuckle down before the American imperialism. Foreign aid and foreign loan had been much publicised. I have got the figures from the Reserve Bank of India, figures available upto the 6th. Despite all foreign investment, we had a net out-flow of Rs. 7.5 crores per year; reinvestments from earnings from this

country are of the order of Rs. 15.2 crores per year; investment in kind, in machinery, etc. was of the order of Rs. 20.7 crores. This is the picture. After devaluation, investments in kind will be inflated automatically and reinvestments from earnings will also be to our benefit. What then will be the net picture after devaluation on foreign investments? The whole economy will be weighted in favour of foreign investors against our own. I had occasion to cross swords with our erstwhile Finance Minister, Mr. TTK and he dubbed me as an apologist of capitalists though I am a communist. I raised my voice of protest when the tax structure was changed in favour of foreign investor against the Indian capitalist. As a citizen of free India I cannot visualise a foreign investor being given more tax concession than an Indian investor.

Mr. Chairman : The hon. Member's time is up; he has only 16 minutes.

Shri Daji : I thought I had 25 minutes. That logic, the logic of those policies has been further strengthened by devaluation and the floodgates of India have been thrown open to foreign investors. That is the basic strategy which we want to check.

The very innocent Finance Minister gave explanation; he has given the figures about PL 480 funds. The strategy of PL 480 now is to enter the industrial field. Till now we have been depending upon PL 480 for our agriculture; after devaluation, the new strategy is PL 480 for industries also. Agriculture could not progress because it depended upon PL 480; our industry will not progress if it is made to depend more and more on total foreign investments. The strategy is to use foreign investment, not as a walking stick to help us walk faster but as crutches to our economy so that our economy in the future will not be able to stand on its own legs. There are dangers inherent in it, political dangers. Mr. TTK has said that the US embassy in India has not given account of the PL

480 funds. The present Minister contradicted that and has given the figures saying that the account had been given by the US embassy to the Government of India. They are : Rs. 7.14 crores on education programmes; Rs. 4.13 crores on agricultural programmes; Rs. 24.50 crores on administration and programme expenditure, Rs. 7 crores miscellaneous and Rs. 15 crores on U.S. information services. I want to ask the Finance Minister bluntly : is he satisfied with this accounting? Miscellaneous Rs. 7 crores. Is this accounting? Rs. 15 crores for USIS— is this accounting? Let me tell the House that this is more than the entire budget of the I & B Ministry of the Government of India. This is a dangerous signal when a foreign embassy spends on its own information agency more than what the Government of India spends on the Information and Broadcasting Ministry.

Shri M. R. Krishna : They are spending their own money.

Shri Daji : But they do not spend their own money in their own country. No sovereign country will permit that. With great humility, I submit that the Finance Minister may be satisfied with this accounting but even his wife would not be satisfied with such fake accounting, from his cook if she is a good housewife; she will demand more close accounting than given by the American Embassy for expenditure of crores of rupees. This is being shown to the country as adequate accounting. That is the danger of American penetration.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda) : That is why Government wants specific schemes.

Shri Daji : The Finance Minister has given these figures as final complete and satisfactory accounting.

Shri M. R. Krishna : They cannot get anything more than that.

Shri Daji : Therefore, one must understand that the price of foreign aid is endless dependence on others. What is more, this policy is going against the very basic principle of socialism. Because, socialism is an attack on privilege and money power. This means increase of money power. What was the alternative ? There was under-invoicing and over-invoicing. One alternative was to liberalise imports. The other was to nationalise foreign trade. The Government chose the former. So do not say there was no alternative to devaluation.

What about the Monopolies Enquiry Commission's report ? A report in the *Statesman* dated 14th June says that the high echelons of Government are now thinking that in the present state of our economy, no action need be taken on the report of the Monopolies Enquiry Commission, a Commission which was headed by a Supreme Court judge, and which found that 75 business-houses own 46.9 per cent of the total assets of our corporate banking.

Mr. Chairman : The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Daji : I shall finish soon. This is the alternative. You have not nationalised banking. You have not nationalised foreign trade. Here are the 75 looters of the people's wealth; they have amassed wealth at the cost of the *per capita* income, and the national income of the country. They have reaped the benefit of Rs. 10 crores of investment in the Plan. Instead of laying your hands on this, raising resources internally, what are you doing? This is going to be a very important question for the Fourth Plan ; where are you going to get the resources from? The normal resources are blocked. Taxation any further is almost impermissible. The taxes on commodities have reached the saturation point. Corporate tax cannot continue. Deficit financing has led to this spiralling and runaway prices. Therefore, either you depend upon foreign aid, a total dependence on foreign aid, or mobilise the internal resources.

Mobilisation of internal resources in today's context means placing your hands on wealth which has accumulated, in the 75 business-houses. 16 other houses have been listed as trading companies who have amassed wealth. This is the growth of this monopoly which is endangering political democracy. We find new upstarts rising. Mundhra was not alone. New Mundhras have come up. The Aminchand Pyarelal group of companies have shot to fame and power and wealth, who can influence Secretaries and Ministers, who can get contracts, who can get black-listing orders cancelled, and who can even throw dust into the eyes, as has been reported by the Committee on Public Undertakings.

The INGC, which is a public sector undertaking, gives a tender for steel pipes. Steel pipes are manufactured only by one company in India, and that is the Rourkela Steel Plant, a Government undertaking. Rourkela Steel Plant submits a tender and Aminchand Pyarelal group of companies submits a tender at Rs. 15 per ton less than the Rourkela company, and Aminchand Pyarelal gets the orders from the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, a Government undertaking. No one pauses to think as to how a middleman could supply a tender at Rs. 15 a ton less than the manufacturers, and lakhs of rupees go by the drain this way. These things by upstarts are possible because the policy is a policy of allowing unlimited plunder and profit by a few, and causing thereby untold misery and price increase.

Mr. Chairman : He must conclude now. He has taken four minutes extra.

Shri Daji : I shall conclude now. Therefore, the alternative before the nation is, which path do we want to travel. Do we want to continue on the path of national development, of self-reliance, which was mapped out earlier, or, do we want only to talk of self-reliance and in practice follow the policy of unlimited reliance with foreign aid. These are the two alternatives before the nation.

The present economic policies of the Government spell danger and ruin; they are the policy of cowardice and political disbauchery. They are not the policy of self-reliance and courage. They are not the policies to be pursued by a proud, free, independent, strong and confident nation, but by tottering leadership who are prepared even to declare their own bankruptcy rather than face the challenge constituted by foreign and Indian monopolists. That is the economic situation.

Unless the Government changes basically the policy, and sets its face against the present drift in policy, I say that the country is going to face difficult times and the people are not going to tolerate it. We are having bundhs. Someone said yesterday that bundhs are anti-national. Bundh is not anti-national, but by devaluation, you have presented Rs. 900 crores per year to America, and that is anti-national. If this anti-national policy of the Government continues, I submit that you will be having bundhs and more bundhs and frantic bundhs, because the rise of the people will not be contained; the hunger and starvation of the people cannot continue, and their urge for a better life cannot be denied or delayed a day further.

सभापति महोदय : अगर कांग्रेस के मंत्री साहिबान दस-दस मिनट लें तो तीन चार और मंत्री को वक्त मिल सकता है। श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर) : मुझे तो कुछ अधिक दीजिये। पंद्रह-पंद्रह मिनट आपने सबको दिये हैं। मेरी बारी आई है तो आपने दस मिनट कर दिये हैं। उनको आपने अभी पांच मिनट ज्यादा दे दिये हैं। मुझको आप कह रहे हैं कि....

सभापति महोदय : आप दस मिनट में खत्म करने की कोशिश कीजिये।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं कोशिश करूंगा लेकिन मेरा आप ध्यान रख लीजियेगा।

अभी मेरे मित्र ने कहा है कि यदि सरकार की यही नीति रहेगी, सरकार ने अपनी इसी नीति को जारी रखा तो और बन्द आयेंगे, और घरे डाले जायेंगे और-और बढ़ी-बढ़ी हड़तालों का आयोजन किया जाएगा। मैं अपने विरोधी मित्रों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनके पास कोई रचनात्मक काम देश को देने के लिए नहीं है? क्या वे राष्ट्र को कोई ऐसी योजना नहीं दे सकते हैं जिससे देश की समृद्धि बढ़े, देश की तरक्की हो? आज ये सरकार की नीतियों की आलोचना मात्र ही करना जानते हैं।

श्री दाजी : सरकार बदली जानी चाहिए।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जनता में जा कर उनको कहना चाहिए कि यह राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम है और जनता में जा कर उनको काम करना चाहिए, बन्दों को रोकना चाहिए, घरों को हटाना चाहिए और कोई रचनात्मक काम सामने रखना चाहिए। यदि उन्होंने ऐसा किया तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि उनकी नीतियों पर जनता विश्वास करेगा।

मैं उन आदमियों में से नहीं हूँ जो सांप निकल जाने के बाद सांप को लेकर को लाठी से पीटते रहते हैं। अब मूल्य का सांप निकल चुका है। उसने भारतीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था को डंस लिया है और उस कर वह निकल गया है। आज हम उस सांप को लेकर को पीट रहे हैं। मेरे विरोधी मित्रों को चाहिए कि वे बताते कि अब मूल्य के बाद क्या किया जाना चाहिए। मैं बता देना चाहता हूँ कि मैं अब मूल्य का समर्थक नहीं हूँ। लेकिन यह चीज तो अब हो चुकी है। अब इसको मिटाया नहीं जा सकता है। अब हमारी कोशिश यह होनी चाहिए कि जिस तरह से भी हो राष्ट्र की अर्थ-व्यवस्था

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

सुधरे । हमारे मित्रों को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए था जो उन्होंने नहीं दिया है । उनका ध्यान बन्दों की ओर है, विनास की ओर है, हड़तालों की ओर है, राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति की बरबादी की ओर है ।

मे उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि देश संकटों से घिरा हुआ है । पाकिस्तानी और चीनी दुश्मन हमारा सीमाओं पर आंच लगाये बैठे हैं । आज वह समय है जब कि विरोधी दल और कांग्रेस दोनों को देश के सभी लोगों को मिल जुल कर देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था को सुधारना है, देश की सैनिक शक्ति को मजबूत करना है, एक हो कर देश के लिए काम करना है । लेकिन आज होता क्या है ? आज अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव लाये जाते हैं । अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव भी किस पर लाये जाते हैं ? हमारे एक सदस्य महोदय ने कहा था कि हमारे देश में हरिजन कन्या प्रधान मंत्री हो उसको हमें मान लेना चाहिए । वह तो नहीं हुआ लेकिन आज एक कन्या ही और हमारे एक साथी को कन्या ही जिसके आप चाचा हैं, जिसके आप भाई हैं, देश की प्रधान मंत्री हैं । उसे अगर काम करना नहीं आता है तो काम करना उसको हम सिखायें और वह सीखने के लिए तैयार है वह देश का भला करने के लिए तैयार है । आज उस कन्या पर आप उस तरह से आक्रमण कर रहे हैं जिस तरह से महाभारत में वीर अभिमन्यु पर बड़े बड़े योधाओं ने बड़े बड़े महाशक्तियों ने बाण संधान किया था . . .

सभापति महोदय : देवी हैं कन्या नहीं ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इस देवी पर आप अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव लाते हैं, उसकी आप तरह तरह से आलोचना करते हैं । आलोचना ही आपको करनी है तो हमारे वित्त मंत्री की करें योजना मंत्री की करें, उनके ऊपर आप संधान करें । लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जिन्होंने अभी कुछ ही समय पहले से काम करना आरम्भ किया है और

जो कि हो सकता है कि आगे चल कर स्थिति को समझ कर काम करना शुरू कर दें . . .

श्री अल्वारेस (पंजिब) : ट्रायल नहीं है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : ट्रायल पर तो सारा संसार है । आप भी ट्रायल पर हैं । यदि इन पांच सालों में आपने अपनी योग्यता साबित नहीं की तो आप भी चले जायेंगे, आप भी नहीं आयेंगे ।

हमारे देश ने अत्रमूल्यन अपनी मुद्रा का किया । जब हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने और हमारे मंत्रिमंडल ने इसके बारे में निर्णय लिया तो कुछ तो सोच समझ कर लिया होगा । क्या वहां पर मूर्ख लोग बैठे हुए हैं ? क्या आप उन सब को मूर्ख समझते हैं ? वे आप से बुद्धिमान हैं । आप अगर बाजार से सब्जी लेने जाते हैं और आप कभी खराब सब्जी ले कर घर आते हैं तो बीबी आप पर नाराज हो जाती है लेकिन बीबी को क्या मानूँ कि आप सब से अच्छी सब्जी जो उपलब्ध थी उसको ले कर आए हैं । इसी तरह मैं मैं कड़ना चाहता हूँ कि जो काम करता है वह जानता है कि कैसे काम होता है । मज़ कुर्सी पर बैठ कर खाली आलोचना मात्र कर देने से काम नहीं चलता है । कांग्रेस ने रचनात्मक कार्य किये हैं स्वतंत्रता से पहले और स्वतंत्रता के बाद भी और जो रचनात्मक कार्य हुए हैं उनसे कोई आँखें नहीं मीच सकता है । राउडकेला प्लॉट बना, इस्पात के कारखाने बने, बड़े बड़े उद्योग धंधे हमारे देश में चालू हुए । 23000 करोड़ रुपये की चौथी योजना तैयार करके हमने आपके सामने और जनता के सामने प्रस्तुत की है । देश में समृद्धि हुई है यह मैंने देखा है । किसान पहले नंगा और भूखा रहता था, उसके बच्चे नंगे रहते थे । वह काठ का बना हुआ कठौती में खाता था, तुमड़ी में पानी पीता था । अब घर घर में बरतन हैं उनकी ओरों के पास जेवर हैं । देश की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधरी है । इस सब की ओर से मैं आँख

नहीं मॉच सकता हूँ जो सत्य है उस पर पर्दा नहीं डाला जा सकता है जो सत्य है उसको कहना ही पड़ेगा। सरकार ने जो काम किए हैं वे स्तुत्य हैं, अच्छे हैं। जो बुरे काम हैं उनकी हम नुबताचीर्ना करेंगे उनको सुधारने की बात कहेंगे। मैं खाली समयन करने वाला नहीं हूँ मैं आलोचना भी करता हूँ लेकिन ऐसी आलोचना जो रचनात्मक आलोचना होती है जिससे सुधार हो। सांप निकल चुका है उसकी लकीर को पकड़ कर हम पीटते नहीं रह सकते हैं। अब-मूल्यन वाला सांप निकल गया उसे आप पकड़ नहीं सके हैं और अब कह रहे हैं, यह लगीर है इसको पीटो। यह विरोधी दल वालों का काम नहीं है। उनका काम देश के सामने रचनात्मक मुझाव रखना है।

मैं योजना मंत्री से यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह कल्पनालोक में विचरण न करें, बल्कि वह जनता की आवश्यकताओं को समझने का प्रयत्न करें। वह देहातो में घूमें और देखें कि हमारी जनता की क्या स्थिति है? जनता की स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए, उस की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये जिन योजनाओं की आवश्यकता है, वह उन योजनाओं को को हाथ में लें। मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह 23,000 करोड़ रुपये की कोई लम्बी चौड़ी योजना बनायेंगे, तो उस से देश को कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। प्रधान मंत्री ने उत्तर प्रदेश के सदस्यों के बीच में कहा था कि अब योजना के अन्तर्गत वही काम लिये जायेंगे, जो इस समय चालू हैं या जो पूरे नहीं हुए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि 23,000 करोड़ रुपये की योजना देश को अधःपतन की ओर ले जा सकती है इस लिए हमें एक बड़ी योजना बनाने का लोभ संवरण करना चाहिए और देश की आवश्यकताओं को दृष्टि में रखते हुए एक छोटी सी योजना बनानी चाहिए। इस वक्त जो काम चल रहे हैं या

जो अधूरे काम हैं, उन को पूरा किया जाना चाहिए और अधिक कुछ नहीं।

आज इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि फ़िज़ूलखर्चों के कामों को रोका जाये। सरकार इस बात की जांच करे कि जो रुपया वह देती है, क्या उस का सही इस्तेमाल होता है, और क्या उस की बर्बादी तो नहीं होती है। आज रुपये के व्यय की जांच करने के संबंध में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। सरकार रुपया बांटे जा रही है, लेकिन उस को इस बात की कोई चिन्ता नहीं है कि वह रुपया गटर्ज में जा रहा है। कांग्रेस का एक सदस्य होने की हैसियत से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा रुपया जनता की गाढ़ी कमाई का रुपया है, जो कि उस से करों के रूप में वसूल किया जाता है और इस लिए उस रुपये का सदुपयोग किया जाना चाहिए, उस को सच्चे कामों में लगाया जाना चाहिए और उस को बर्बाद नहीं होने देना चाहिए।

वित्त मंत्री से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वह जनता को सोने के अंडे देने वाली मुर्गी न समझें, जिस के सारे सोने के अंडे वह एक-साथ ले लेना चाहते हैं। हमारी जनता अवश्य ही सोने के अंडे देने वाली मुर्गी है, लेकिन उस का पालन-पोषण करना चाहिए, उस में इस बात की क्षमता पैदा करनी चाहिए कि वह रोज सोने के अंडे दे सके। लेकिन यदि वित्त मंत्री सारे अंडे एक-साथ प्राप्त करने के लिए छुरी से उस की अंतर्धियां निकाल देंगे, तो मुर्गी भी मर जायेगी और उन को सोने के अंडे भी नहीं मिलेंगे। इसलिए वित्त मंत्री से, मेरी प्रार्थना है, कि वह वास्तविकताओं को देखें—वह देखें कि आज भारत में स्थिति क्या है, आज जन-जीवन की क्या दशा है। आज स्थिति यह है, कि घर-घर में लोग एक एक चीज के लिए तरस रहे हैं। उन के पास खाने पीने के लिए नहीं है। कपड़ा उन को नह मिलता है। आज सब चीजें इतनी महंगी हो गई हैं कि जीवन-यापन दुर्लभ हो गया है।

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

यह हालत आज एक जगह ही नहीं है, बल्कि देश के कोने कोने में है। अगर वित्त मंत्री वास्तविकताओं को नहीं देखेंगे, तो केवल कोरी योजनाओं से कोई लाभ नहीं हो सकता है।

मैं जानता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री के अच्छे विचार हैं और वह अच्छे काम करना चाहते हैं। मेरा विचार है कि अच्छा काम किये बगैर नाम कमा कर मर जाना अच्छा नहीं है, लेकिन अच्छा काम कर के गुमनामी में मर जाना ज्यादा अच्छा है। वित्त मंत्री बने बगैर, गुमनामी में रहते हुए अगर वह अच्छा काम करते, तो वह प्रशंसा के पात्र होते। अब जब कि वह वित्त मंत्री बने हैं, तो उन को ऐसी नीति पर चलना चाहिए कि लोग उनके बारे में यह न कह सकें कि वित्त मंत्री ने अलोकप्रिय काम किये, उन्होंने लोकप्रिय काम नहीं किये और वह देश को बुरे रास्ते पर ले गए।

क्या वित्त मंत्री ने यह सोचा है कि जिस दिन उन्होंने अवमूल्यन का निर्णय किया था, उस से एक दिन पहले उन को इस आशय का एक अध्यादेश जारी करना चाहिए था कि जिस से चीजों के मूल्य न बढ़ते, जिन लोगों के पास काला धन है, वे चोर बाजारी और काला बाजार न कर सकते और जिस से भ्रष्टाचार रुक सकता? उन्होंने यह वादा किया था कि वह एक ऐसा अध्यादेश जारी करेंगे, लेकिन आज तक वह अध्यादेश नहीं आया है, जिसका परिणाम यह है कि देश में चारों तरफ चोर बाजारी और काला-बाजारी हो रही है और मूल्यों में लगातार वृद्धि होती जा रही है। क्या वित्त मंत्री यह समझते हैं कि दिल्ली में एक सुपर बाजार खोल देने से सारे देश की जनता खुशहाल हो गई है? वह देहातों में जाकर देखें कि वहां पर चीजें दिल्ली से तीन गुना ज्यादा भाव पर

मिल रही हैं। लोगों को एक एक चीज के मिलने में कठिनाई हो रही है। आज मिट्टी का तेल भी नहीं मिल रहा है।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिड़ला दालमिया और टाटा ने एक महीना पहले ही यह कैसे जान लिया था कि सरकार अवमूल्यन करने वाली है। पहले वनस्पति धी की कीमत लगभग चौदह रुपये थी, लेकिन अब वह बढ़ कर लगभग चौबीस रुपये हो गई है और उस दाम पर भी वह लोगों को नहीं मिलता है। आखिर उन लोगों को कैसे मालूम हो गया कि सरकार अवमूल्यन करने वाली है और उन्होंने इतने दाम बढ़ा लिये? अगर प्रशासन में कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं, जो इस प्रकार के गुप्त समाचार दूसरों तक पहुंचाते हैं, तो उनको पंज कर दिया जाये, उन को निकाल दिया जाये, वरना वे हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था और अर्थ-नीति को खोखला और बदनाम कर देंगे।

विरोधी सदस्यों से मैं कहूंगा कि आज वे केवल आलोचना का काम कर रहे हैं—वे देश की रचना का काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। अगर वे देश के हित को दृष्टि में रखकर कोई रचनात्मक काम करेंगे, तो हम उन से सहमत होंगे।

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: They want to create chaos.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: मैं उस का विरोधी हूँ। अगर वे देश में कपास पैदा करना चाहते हैं, तो मैं उस का विरोधी हूँ। उस के लिए हमारी सरकार भी मजबूत है और वह उसको रोकने के लिए हर एक प्रयत्न करेगी। लेकिन मैं उन की अच्छी सेन्स और उन की बुद्धिमत्ता को अपील करूंगा कि वे देश में एक अच्छे वातावरण का सृजन करें। सितम्बर, अक्टूबर में न मालूम हमारे देश पर कौन सी विपत्ति आने वाली है। इसलिए स्थिति की गम्भीरता को पहचान कर उन को गम्भीरता से काम करना चाहिए—आवेश में आकर कोई काम नहीं करना चाहिए। अगर वे सरकार की आलोचना के बल पर अपने

आप को लोकप्रिय बनाने की कोशिश करेंगे, तो यह लोकप्रियता उन को मंहंगी पड़ेगी। देश की जनता जानती है कि किस को वोट देना है और किसको वोट नहीं देना है। अगर विरोधी सदस्य यह सोचते हैं कि केवल आलोचना और क्रिटिसिज्म की बातें करने से यह सरकार बदल सकती है, तो यह उन का स्वप्न मात्र है, जो कि पूरा नहीं हो सकता है। मैं उन से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इस संकट को देखते हुए रचनात्मक काम में लगे और देश में फिर से एकता लाने के काम में योगदान दें। उनका कर्तव्य है कि वे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था और अर्थ-नीति के सम्बन्ध में अच्छे, उपयोगी और रचनात्मक सुझाव दें। अगर वे ऐसा करेंगे, तो देश की अर्थव्यवस्था सुधरेगी और देश प्रगति करेगा।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

Shri Ramapathi Rao (Karimnagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Five Year Plans have been adopted firstly to grow more food to feed the Indian population without depending on foreign countries and, secondly, to export cash crops to earn foreign exchange so that with the export earnings plants to manufacture other goods, for which we are not self sufficient, can be got. These are the principal reasons for chalking out the Five Year Plans.

In 15 years of our plan period, Rs. 4,939 crores have been spent on agriculture. To achieve the objectives carefully set out in the Plans, the Government thought it wise to get foreign loans to import capital goods. The country has permitted the Government to get food under PL. 480, because the argument advanced in favour of PL. 480 was that it was necessary to have buffer stocks. Shri S.K. Patil, the then Food Minister and author of Public Law 480 for India, in his reply to the debate on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in 1952, made a

very bold declaration. What Shri Patil said to the House and to the country is very encouraging. Even those who are in the agricultural profession, who rightly felt and feared that creation of a buffer stock would take away the incentive of the agriculturists, accepted Shri Patil's assurance.

What did he say in 1962? He said : "Next year the food production will be 85 million tons. Every year's production must be more than the previous year." What has happened to this assurance? Because the monsoons did not favour in one season, the country should not have been reduced to the present position. The Indian farmer is not completely ignorant about agriculture. He may not have religiously followed Japanese or Chinese methods, but he is conversant with crops, seasons and soil.

The Plans were just to supplement his knowledge, supply better implements, protect his crops from pests and rats, provide him fertiliser and so on. More than anything else, the farmer expected the Plans to provide him with irrigation facilities. The planners have to see and examine whether the small assistance needed were given in time or not. Comparing the shortfall with other countries does not appear to be sound. From the time our Plans started, emphasis was laid on agriculture. Small and medium size projects should be taken up without our asking. We may venture to pay Rs. 120 crores to Rs. 130 crores for imported food, but the planners will not care to provide Rs. 30 crores to Pochampad which can give the country several lakh tons of rice. I will not hesitate to say, give irrigation and nothing more the Indian farmer will provide you enough food.

A word about fertilisers. Some of our friends are opposed to fertiliser deals with US firms. I cannot understand the opposition to this. To my mind, if we import food it means the country is depending for food on other countries. If we import fertiliser it means the agriculture

[Shri Ramathi Rao]

of our country is depending on imported fertilisers. If we import foreign collaboration to improve our fertilizer production with Indian participation, what is wrong? If the fertiliser produced is sold in India at the price fixed by the Government, whoever may do the distribution it should matter less or little. In each food producing State two or three factories should be started.

Coming to devaluation, the principal reason advanced by those who are responsible for the step towards devaluation was failure of agriculture and depletion in foreign exchange reserves. They have assured the House and the country that the follow-up programmes would be effective and they will help the nation to surmount all possible evils as a result of devaluation.

Countries like France, Yugoslavia and the Asian neighbour Indonesia have in the past resorted to devaluation. France and Yugoslavia, with strong measures, have converted devaluation to their full advantage, while Indonesia was caught up in the web of soaring prices. Devaluation instead of benefiting has caused economic unrest and, finally, political disorder there.

It boils down to this that the Government machinery should become effective to hold the price line. Whether it is the Andhra hoarder or Assam hoarder, whether one has Congress support or Communist support he should be punished if he indulges in malpractices.

Where the Government have items of engineering and other goods which have been manufactured before devaluation, whose prices should not go up, they should all be exported if they are exportable items. Export-incentive schemes have to be thoroughly examined. The impression is that a few big export houses have stooped to unfair dealings and concealed foreign exchange. Many shipping companies earn and hide the precious foreign exchange.

Government should not appeal to their good or patriotic sense. The loopholes should be plugged. If any suspicion is created, inquiry and quick award of punishment is necessary.

Produce and export should be the slogan and facilities should be provided without asking and delays should be eliminated vigilantly. To create confidence in the public that we mean business, the top-heavy administrative expenses should be sliced down before it could swallow up all earnings. If the price line is held, it is only then that we will save the country from economic slavery, before which many other unpleasant things like demonetisation etc. will crush the Indian community.

Devaluation was resorted to earn more foreign exchange to meet our requirements. At the same time, devaluation will cause large rupee shortage in the country. Even to continue the existing collaborations the rupee requirements will increase by 25 to 30 per cent. The cost of imports has gone up by 57.5 per cent. It is estimated that to meet the private imports alone the cost will be higher by Rs. 3.5 crores. What would the new projects cost? Therefore, the country can come out of the woods only if it can produce. 'Produce or perish' was the slogan given by our revered Panditji. Therefore, every unproductive expenditure should be avoided. The administration should be efficient and less costly. Expenditure on State Government and the Central Government should be curtailed. The new projects should be of such a nature that the production should be in sight just in a year's time. They should also be really export-oriented.

By incentives, strict quality control and other methods India expected to export Rs. 920 crores worth of goods before devaluation. Now it would have to be increased further. How could it be done depends upon the Government machinery and the

good gesture of foreign and national collaborators in the industry and trade.

In conclusion, I would request the Government to adopt quick measures to keep the labour happy to enable the industry and agriculture to produce plenty without labour trouble.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur)

Mr. Chairman, I have given notice of a substitute motion which reads :

"This House, having considered the present economic situation in the country, holds the Government responsible for leading millions of people to impoverishment, unemployment and starvation."

The position is quite clear from the various speeches delivered from this side of the House as well as some speeches delivered from that side of the House.

While discussing devaluation it has been said not only by the Finance Minister or the Planning Minister, but even by the Prime Minister, that they did not succumb to any pressure from either the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund. I want to know whether it is a fact that an ultimatum was given by the World Bank that unless the Government of India take a firm decision about devaluation latest by 9th June 1966 they will stop all aid to India. I want a reply from the Finance Minister or Planning Minister or even the Prime Minister, whosoever is prepared to listen to this. I say that this is not only my impression but the impression of many people high up that there was a sort of ultimatum that nothing is going to come to our country from the World Bank if this devaluation was not agreed upon. If that is true, I do not know how we are going to face this problem.

We counteracted the Chinese aggression, we fought back the Pakistan aggression but this dollar aggression which has come

into the veins of this country we are finding it difficult to fight.

This is going to be a new East India Company which will go into the veins of the economy of this country and ultimately our dependence will depend purely on the charity of the USA. The new slogan is: Sell your independence to save independence; have more loans to pay back loans. If these are the slogans, I do not know what is going to be the economic condition of this country.

When we discuss this motion today, what picture is there before our eyes? At the end of the Third Plan unemployment had risen from 8 million to 12 million. 20 lakhs of goldsmiths are on the streets today because of the most hated and anti-people gold control. Their Joint Secretary, Shri Anil Basu, is today fasting unto death near Parliament House demanding the scrapping of the Gold Control Order.

Not only this but middle-class employees in almost all the establishments, whether in the public sector or in the private sector, are facing a threat of retrenchment every now and then. Nearly 24,000 employees working under the LIC are likely to lose their jobs, despite all the assurances of the Life Insurance Corporation, after the introduction of the new automation that is, the electronic computer.

Then, there is a talk going on in the country that there should be a price freeze and a wage freeze. I do not know whether this Government is capable or efficient enough to freeze prices because the Government has miserably failed during the last 19 years—failures after failures—to hold the price-line. Whether they will be able to freeze the prices or not, surely they are trying their best to see that wages are frozen.

The other day I put a question to the hon. Minister of Planning, Shri Asoka Mehta. My question was that if Government has taken a decision to freeze the wages in the Fourth Plan, why appoint a commission; why trouble the ex-Chief

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Justice of the Supreme Court, a man of unquestioned integrity, Shri Gajendra-gadkar. Why appoint him as Chairman of a commission, known as the DA Commission? What will he do if the policy of the Government is not to pay anything to the Central Government or State Government employees or to their employees in the public sector projects?

If you see the terms of reference of that commission, you will find that it clearly says that this commission will also look to the interests to the State Government employees and the local bodies employees. A wage freeze cannot be and should not be tolerated by any employee, whether working in the public sector or in the private sector. I say this because from 1947 wages have not been protected. Any commission, whether it is the Pay Commission or any other award, or any report of an eminent economist clearly says that they are getting their wages, either at the starvation level or just about that. I, therefore, request the hon. Finance Minister and the Planning Minister to see that the talk of wage freeze should not be there. If there is going to be a wage freeze, there is going to be an all-India strike, throughout the country, both in the public sector and in the private sector because persons, who are not getting even two hot meals a day, who cannot possibly dress their children, who are almost facing starvation day and night, will not tolerate further erosion in their wages.

Then, we talk of corruption. My hon. friend, the hon. Member, Shri Homi Daji, said something about the new Mundhrais who are growing in the horizon. Lots of things have been said about Aminchand Pyarelal. In 1961 this particular firm, Aminchand Pyarelal, did the same thing. As per existing import regulations an importer has to obtain an import licence before import of any material. Messrs. Aminchand Pyarelal Group of industries imported a huge quantity of mild steel sheets worth about Rs. 12 lakhs and Rs. 7 lakhs from UK at Calcutta and Bombay Ports respectively without obtaining any

prior import licence from the Iron and Steel Controller. As per rules, that is, Sea Customs Act, this import was totally unauthorised and ought to have come under the Sea Customs Act resulting in forfeiture of the goods or imposition of heavy penalty. Instead, the Iron and Steel Controller regularised the import by issuing only the Customs copy of the licence without any original licence and thereby saved the firm from paying the penalty to customs authorities and other punitive measures.

To save himself from the anomalous position, the Iron and Steel Controller imposed a condition on the firm that the materials should be re-exported but at the same time allowed the firm to lift the materials to their godown and without setting up proper machinery to check up whether the particular materials had been re-exported or not. The firm took advantage of this position and evaded the stipulation for re-export by re-exporting a part of the total quantity which was also under dispute in respect of the quality.

Thus the Steel Controller gave the firm an opportunity to earn lakhs of rupees in an illegal way and a huge sum of money was lost in foreign exchange.

What happened to the Iron and Steel Controller? Shri A. N. Banerjee was the then Iron and Steel Controller who was responsible for this deal and he is now the General Manager of the Rourkela Steel Plant.

You can imagine what is happening. Apart from M/s Aminchand Pyarelal, if you investigate the affairs of all the big houses, whether it is Birlas or anybody else, you will find serious irregularities, not only irregularities but serious violations of various Acts. Therefore, I demand that if we want to strengthen the economy of the country

if we want to better the conditions of our people, we have to see whether this Plan is for the planner or for the poor people

I demand once again that there should be proper consideration of the Monopolies Commission's Report. There should be a high-power inquiry commission to go into the affairs of M/s Aminchand Pyarelal. Not only Mr. Subramaniam and Mr. Bhoothalingam, apart from them, there are also indications that one more Cabinet Minister is involved in this. There are indications that this gentleman wants to slander even the hon. Speaker of the House—he wants to drag his name. That is why I demand a high-power inquiry commission into the affairs of M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal. Once it is done, that will allay the fears in the minds of many that this Government's judgement is always coloured by the considerations of the big bosses.

With these words, I repeat that the Plans of the Planning Commission are going to be of no use to the common people unless we can convince the people that whatever they pay though their nose by way of taxes will be utilised for their betterment. Sir, I hang down my head in shame when I see a cartoon of a starving man going before our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, and saying, "मां, मुझे गेहूं दो, तुझे जानसन देगा"

Previously, we used to say, तुझे भगवान देगा। Now, we say, तुझे जानसन देगा।

Let us not depend on those countries which bleed our country white and which want to subjugate our country and subordinate our economy. We should be free from the clutches of those countries. That is why I say this Government has miserably failed and led the entire country to impoverishment and starvation.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे जो टाइम दिया है, उस के लिये मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

सबसे पहले 1949 में अवमूल्यन हुआ। उसके बाद 1954 में रुपया बन्द कर के इस सरकार ने जनता से चांदी छीन ली, मन् 1956 में पैसा बन्द कर के ताम्बा छीन लिया, 1962-63 में गोल्ड कंट्रोल लाकर सोना छीन लिया, अब शायद 100 रु० का नोट भी खत्म होने वाला है। यह सारा अमरीका का प्रभाव है। क्योंकि एक ही साल के अन्दर अमरीका से यानी 1 जुलाई, 1965 से 30 जून, 1966 तक 1 अरब 70 करोड़ 90 लाख डालर, इतना कर्ज इस सरकार ने ले लिया। जो 15 साल तक इन्होंने नहीं लिया था, वह एक साल में ले लिया। क्या वजह थी? यह अमरीका के दबाव का प्रमाण नहीं है? लेकिन सरकार छिपाती है और कहती है कि वह अमरीका के दबाव में नहीं हैं।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, जिस दिन अवमूल्यन हुआ, क्या योजना मंत्री अमरीका में नहीं बैठे थे, क्या बराती बन कर फौज बनाकर अमरीका नहीं गये थे। जापान ने शिकायत की है, जापान ने कहा कि बरात की बरात अमरीका तो पहुँच गई, लेकिन मेरे पास एक चूहा भी नहीं भेजा। जब कि मैं 10 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी सहायता देता हूँ, क्या वजह है कि ऐसी नौबत आ रही है।

मैं इन से पूछना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने रुपये का अवमूल्यन कर के इस देश की जनता को बिल्कुल दिवालिया बना दिया है। जनता ने हर तरह से सरकार की इज्जत रखने में कमी नहीं की, लड़ाई के जमाने में कपड़ा दिया, पहनने के लिये जूता दिया, खाने के लिये एक टाइम खाना न खा कर अनाज दिया, गम कपड़े दिये, धन दिया, पैसा दिया, लेकिन मरीज आखिर मर ही गया। सरकार की आज इज्जत 35.5 परसेंट कम हो गई है, क्यों हुआ यह सब? यह आपकी फूलखर्ची का नमूना है अवमूल्यन के बाद भी 50 लाख की विदेशी मुद्रा बरात की बरात बनाकर अमरीका ले जाने में खर्च कर दी।

[श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा]

जिस वक्त अवमूल्यन किया तो प्रधान मंत्री ने बड़े जोर शोर से कहा कि मैं अब बड़ी मोटर में नहीं बैठूंगी, छोटी मोटर में बैठूंगी, यानी एम्बेसेडर में बैठूंगी, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ इस वक्त प्रधान मंत्री यहाँ नहीं हैं मैं श्रीलोक मेहता साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या एक ही फॉटो प्रधान मंत्री ने 25 हजार रुपये देकर कलकत्ते से नहीं मंगाया मखवार में छपाने के लिये, क्या यह अवमूल्यन का प्रमाण नहीं है।

लेकिन दूसरी तरफ कौन कौन से जरूरी काम इन्होंने रोके हैं मैं उसके प्रमाण देना चाहता हूँ मैं एक मरीज का प्रमाण देता हूँ—पूना का एक बच्चा जरूरी इलाज के लिये अमरीका नहीं जा सका। पश्चिमी राष्ट्र में प्रायः इंजीनियरिंग में विशिष्ट प्रशिक्षण के लिये दिया गया आवेदन पत्र इन्होंने अस्वीकृत कर दिया। क्रिकेट प्रेमी दिल ममोश कर रह गये, जब इन्होंने उनके वेस्ट इण्डीज के कार्यक्रम को खत्म कर दिया। उधर उड़ीसा में वक्त पर अकाल को टाला न जा सका, क्योंकि चावल का आयात खर्चीला था। हमाराष्ट्र के कारखानों में मंदी आ गई क्योंकि उनको कच्चा माल नहीं मिला और हजारों लोग, मजदूर बेकार हो गये, ये इस के ज्वलन प्रमाण हैं। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ क्या होता है—वह भी मैं आप को बता देना चाहता हूँ। एराउण्ड दो वर्ल्ड चित्र की शूटिंग के सिलसिले में 16 लोग तीन बार दुनिया का लम्बा दौरा कर आये। बम्बई में बन रही और हिन्दुस्तान में दिखाई जाने वाली फिल्म “लव इन टोकियो” का पूरा यूनिट जापान के अन्दर कई महीने तक रहा। “इवनिंग इन पैरिस” के कलाकार और निर्माता ने महीनों यूरोप में गुजार दिये। “अमन” फिल्म के लिये लन्दन के कई चक्कर लगाये गये और अब तक यह चित्र बन रहा है। क्या इन पर विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च नहीं होती।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, वित्त मंत्री जी से, इन्दिरा जी रोजाना रेडियो से भाषण देती हैं, सन्देश देती हैं राष्ट्र के नाम, कि अवमूल्यन से जितना पैसा बढ़ेगा उसको सरकार बरदाश्त करेगी, लेकिन मैंने अभी दो दिन पहले एक प्रश्न पूछा था कि 14,000 रु० का ट्रेक्टर, जो किसानों के काम आता है, उसका मूल्य 21,000 रु० हो गया है, क्या आठ-सात हजार रुपये जो बढ़े हैं, वह सरकार बरदाश्त करेगी? तो उन्होंने जवाब में कह दिया कि नहीं, वह तो वही देंगे। यह झूठी अफवाह नहीं तो क्या है, क्यों आसमान में कागज के गोले छोड़ते हो? सरकार अवमूल्यन करने से पहले भावों पर नियन्त्रण करती। भावों पर नियन्त्रण न करने से क्या हुआ—सरकार जनता को दबाती जा रही है।

राजस्थान सरकार ने कह दिया है कि 22 महीने से पहले के जितने मजदूर हैं, सब निकाल दिये जायेंगे, क्या यह अवमूल्यन का प्रमाण है। मैं राजस्थान सरकार के चीफ मिनिस्टर और इस सरकार को बता देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस तरह से मजदूरों के ऊपर अवमूल्यन का असर पड़ेगा तो शायद यह सरकार टिक नहीं सकेगी। यह 80 लाख मजदूरों का सवाल है और मुझे तो ऐसा दिखता है कि शायद सितम्बर में दूसरा सेशन सरकार को बुलाना पड़ेगा। आज मुझे यह भय है और जिसे मैं यहाँ पर रखना चाहता हूँ कि जो 70-80 लाख मजदूर हैं, दूसरे लोग हैं, उनके मंहगाई भते में बढ़ोतरी होनी है, उसको वे रोक देंगे, अध्यादेश जारी कर देंगे और जो मना करेगा, उसका विरोध करेगा, उसको नौकरी से निकाल दिया जायेगा। तीसरे यह कि 200 करोड़ रुपये के टैक्स लगाने के लिये यह सरकार बाध्य हो रही है। अगर इस नंगी भूखी जनता पर जो पहले ही टैक्स से दबी हुई है, जो गरीब लोग हैं, गरीब कर्मचारी हैं, जो दो टाइम का खाना नहीं खा सकते, अगर उनके ऊपर अवमूल्यन का बोझा

इस तरह से डाला गया तो इसके परिणाम अच्छे नहीं होंगे। आपने अवमूल्यन करना था, कर दिया, लेकिन इसका असर उन 80 लाख कर्मचारियों से पूछो, जिनको एक टाइम का खाना भी नहीं मिलता है। मैं विल्ड्ज में प्रकाशित एक फोटो की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि एक मजदूर जो भूख से मर रहा है और अशोक मेहता साहब तो उन्नत टाँगें फैलाकर सो रहे हैं, उनको क्या मालूम।

सरकार को मालूम होना चाहिये कि अमरीका की आय 1325 रु० है जब कि हमारी आय 325 रु० है, हम अमरीका से मुकाबला करने चले हैं। जब तक यह अमरीका का गेहूँ आना बन्द नहीं होगा, ये जो दास्ता की जंजीरें हैं ये नहीं टूटेंगी, जब तक यह सरकार रूस या अमरीका या किसी भी दूसरे देश की गुलामी करना नहीं छोड़ेगी तब तक इस देश की जनता इसी तरह से कुचनी जाती रहेगी। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार गरीब मजदूरों का, गरीब कर्मचारियों का ध्यान रखे और चूँकि अवमूल्यन हो चुका है, इस बास्ते यह कह कर उनको न टालदे कि उनके महंगाई भत्ते नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं। अगर आपने इस तरह का निर्णय लिया और उनको राहत प्रदान नहीं की तब तो यह सरकार बच नहीं सकेगी। ये तत्पेदिक के मरीज की तरह एक दिन मर कर रहेगी।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister will reply tomorrow.

17 hrs.

*DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN RAJASTHAN

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur) : I raised this half-an-hour discussion because

I think that the answer giving to the question in the House were wholly unsatisfactory, unconvincing and devoid Both of reason and of reassurance. I raise this half-an-hour discussion also because I think it is a basic and fundamental question of priorities in the plan and in the allocations for development. It is a question of rectifying some of the inherent imbalances that have crept into our economy. It is a question which is agitating the minds of some of the most backward States in the country; it is a question whether the plan allocations are meant to make them more backward or to lift them from the morass of stagnation into which they have fallen.

The hon. Minister of Planning who replied to my questions on the 28th July 1966 was very eloquent but very confusing, If I may say so with great respect. He adopted the technique of the broad sweep, the technique of window-dressing, and if I may say so, in some of his answers, he has indeed by taking shelter under reasoning which is specious added insult to injury.

I would like particularly to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister by Members of Parliament from Rajasthan was a memorandum to which Members of Parliament from Rajasthan belonging to all the parties, were signatories. So, it is not a partisan issue at all, but it is an issue concerning the very existence and future of that State.

As is known, the Rajasthan State is one of the most backward States, but

*Half-An-Hour Discussion.

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in the field of electricity, for example, the backwardness of the State of Rajasthan is shocking and appalling. The percentage of electrified localities in Rajasthan is 3.9 per cent as against the all-India average of 9.3 per cent. As against Madras having 64.5 per. cent of electrified localities, Kerala having 48.2 per cent, Punjab having 30.7 per cent, Andhra Pradesh having 16 per cent, Rajasthan has no more than 3.9 per cent of electrified localities, and even this percentage has been achieved largely because of the effort made in the Third Five Year Plan. In spite of this, the hon. Minister while answering my questions and those from my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur had this to say :

The Rajasthan Government has taken up simultaneously a large number of schemes of rural electrification. What is a large number. The percentage in Rajasthan is only 3.9 per cent as against 64.5 per cent in Madras. And yet the hon. Minister has the cheek to say to this House that the Rajasthan Government have taken up too many schemes and have chewed more than they can digest. He said later on- I do not have the exact words — 'We are interested in schemes which may bring immediate results.' For the information of this House and for the information of the hon. Minister I may say that Rajasthan has endeavoured to bring electricity to rural areas, not merely for giving reading light to a handful of students in the villages but for electrifying wells so as to bring agriculture out of the stagnation into which it has been embedded all these years. We find that a miserable little allocation is made and on the top of it a justification is sought to be made out on the basis that Rajasthan has taken up too many schemes in hand, and, therefore, the Government of India cannot help them very much.

Another justification is trotted out and it is said that Rajasthan should have taken up only the more quickly-yielding schemes

One cannot fail to notice travelling in Rajasthan that from village to village, from well to well which could have yielded a rich crop of grain for this country, there is no electricity and the farmer have to depend on bullocks. That is the most they have, and in spite of a clamour from all corners of Rajasthan, in spite of letters, requests and entreaties made by the State Government and by me and my colleagues, very little, if anything at all, is being done by the Government of India during this year. The allocations are extremely meagre and extremely inadequate.

I want particularly to draw the attention of the House to the promise made by the Government that one lakh villages are to be electrified by the birthday centenary of Mahatma Gandhi falling on 2, October 1969, and that a minimum of 20 per cent villages should be electrified in each State by that date. To achieve this target, at least 1,000 localities will need to be electrified in 1966-67 and 1,500 in every subsequent year of the Fourth Plan. For electrification of 1,000 villages in 1966-67, a minimum outlay of Rs. 650 lakhs will be required and for the rest, a minimum of Rs. 750 lakhs during each subsequent year. As against this, the actual provision made was only Rs. 250 lakhs, and even that is sought to be curtailed.

I should also like to mention that the memorandum submitted by MPs from Rajasthan to the Prime Minister in respect of the Desert Development Board, an idea which has fortunately been adopted by the Government of India after considerable prodding and persuasion by me, has been neglected or ignored. There were two recommendations made in the memorandum. One was that the composition of the Board should be such that it is a dynamic and effective body, and the other that sufficient funds be placed at its disposal. A miserable sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been placed at the disposal of this much publicised Desert Development Board for the current year. I happen to have been the one to initiate

this idea and thanks to the Minister of Irrigation who constituted the Kidwai Committee to go into it and scrutinise it, the idea was accepted. But as is the wont of the Government, what happens is that a good idea, a sound idea, is defeated by excessive dilution. What happened in this respect is that the Board for desert development work that has been constituted has been packed with officials, which perhaps is the Minister of Planning's idea of making it efficient and dynamic, an idea, I am afraid, nobody else in this country would share. This is nothing but an eye-wash, this is nothing but window-dressing.

Moreover, is it the idea of the Minister of Planning, who at one time, I think, made a query at a meeting at which this idea was further formulated whether Rs. 10 crores would be an adequate allocation for the period of the Fourth Plan, that Rs. 10 lakhs would be an adequate allocation in the first year for doing any worthwhile work under the Desert Development Authority? Would not a lot of the projects contemplated under the Board have to be given up and abandoned? ¶

In respect of the Rajasthan Canal, I should like very much to know the position of the Government, I recall that the Finance Minister in the Government of India had promised to undertake the financial responsibility for building the Rajasthan Canal. In the memorandum of MPs from Rajasthan we had particularly pressed that the Canal was expected to be constructed by 1977, that in consultation with technical experts a plan should be worked out to complete it within the minimum time possible and its progress should not be handicapped for want of funds.

What is happening is that the phase of the canal which was to have been commissioned now is being abandoned altogether. I do not know why people still talk of the large plan and small plan. This means no plan at all. Give up the plan, bid farewell to the plan as a whole, and then come out with the idea to give up a scheme in mid-stream. I am sorry even the hon. Chief

Minister of Rajasthan seems to have agreed to such an abandonment of the project on which not only the welfare of Rajasthan will depend but the whole concept of priorities and its working will depend.

On the one hand the Government says that they want to give priority to agriculture, on the one hand they say we want quick-yielding schemes in the agricultural sector; on the other hand schemes like the Rajasthan Canal are abandoned by saying : we have no money, we cannot complete the scheme.

On the question of rural water supply, one speaks with great anguish and pain, because every time you go to Rajasthan you find that people have to live not like human beings, but like animals, worse than animals. People have to drink water which would kill others. There is brackish water to be had. I have seen children suffering, having been given brackish water to drink. I have seen villages and villages, herds of animals and communities and villages going from one place to another in search of water. I have seen people completely desperate and in a hopeless despairing condition because there is no water to be held not only for irrigation, but even for drinking.

Even in this respect, the promise regarding the basic amenities to be provided by 2nd October, 1969 has to be fulfilled, and I do not know how it is proposed to be fulfilled, whether it is the hon. Planning Minister's idea that by curtailing these funds drastically, by giving the go-by to schemes which are under construction or which are pending at the moment, and by not allowing any new schemes to take effect, rural water supply programme would be furthered.

Under the National water and Sanitation programme, a request was made for Rs. 57.85 lakhs for completing the schemes in hand and already sanctioned; Rs. 30.55 lakhs were asked for local development, and Rs. 40 lakhs were asked for new schemes. It would seem that against all the requirements, a meagre sum of Rs. 22 lakhs only is available. What kind of planning are we having. I should like to know?

[Dr. L.M. Singhvi]

I should like particularly to emphasize in this respect that unless rural water supply schemes are completed and the tempo of development which was initiated in the third plan is maintained, in Rajasthan there would be a revolution. The minds of people will be convinced that the Government does not wish to stand by all its solemn and sacred promises. This memorandum, which, as I said, was subscribed to by persons from all parties, said this :

"The hardships of the people in the matter of getting even drinking water in the arid tracts of Rajasthan are well known. All talk of Socialism or a Welfare State is meaningless for people who suffer such hardships in respect of an elementary necessity of life like drinking water. During the last two years or so, we have been able to spend about a crore of rupees annually, owing to generous Central assistance. This year, this assistance has been ruthlessly curtailed. It is up to the Central Government to ensure that the programme of making drinking water available to the people in the driest part of Rajasthan is achieved in the minimum time possible."

I should like very much to know what the Government of India proposes to do in this respect and whether we are to expect any effort to maintain the tempo of development in this respect.

In respect of border areas, I had occasion to raise this matter on a number of occasions, and I am sorry to say that I have not had a satisfactory reply so far. As a matter of fact on one occasion, a Minister in the Government said to me in the Lobby that the programme had to be slowed down because after Tashkent they felt that it need not be carried out at the tempo which was initially planned for it.

I mentioned to the hon. Prime Minister who expressed surprise at such a statement being made by a minister in the go-

vernment. We feel that the experience of the last Indo-Pakistan conflict brings home to us compellingly and convincingly the need for a network of border roads to ensure adequate mobility for our military forces and a network of tubewells so that these areas do not remain uninhabited as at present and therefore, provide easy scope for penetration, infiltration and incursion by Pakistan.

In respect of minor irrigation a great deal has been said from time to time in this House but I am afraid that there is no master plan which is likely to be executed, at least according to the information I have at present, which would enable Rajasthan to per- take of a sizable amount of minor irrigation in that State. Unless that is done, I do not think that Rajasthan can possibly extricate itself from the tentacles of stagnation and backwardness. It is quite clear that in the field of minor irrigation, if you are able to provide the necessary input Rajasthan which is the one State where a lot of land is available and that land will yield richly, we would have deserved that amount by providing for the country that foundation for self-reliance about which minister in season and out of season talk such a great deal but do so little.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Ja-lore) : When the hon. Minister for planning was answering this question, I thought naturally he had acquainted himself with what the Members of Parliament said to the Prime Minister and what had followed after that. But I am afraid that he was not so acquainted and therefore the great confusion. In the context of what Prime Minister Nehru said, and what Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri said on the floor of this House with great feeling and greater force in respect of the rural water supply that Rajasthan has been spending a crore of rupees every year with central assistance and in the context of the fact that the working group here at the Centre and the planning representative on it recommended a crore of rupees. What was given was Rs. 30 lakhs on Rs. 40 lakhs and now it is boiling down

only Rs. 30 lakhs out of which Rs. 7 lakhs would go to establishment while even the work in hand would need more than Rs. Rs. 80 lakhs to be completed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Only one question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur : I will complete in just one minute. The position with regard to rural electrification is much worse. He says we have given Rs. 2.25 crores for rural electrification. I think he has by now received also a communication from the Rajasthan Government that it is not Rs. 2.5 cores but only Rs. .95 lakhs. Is it not a fact that the initial planning itself was wrong. What you gave for power generation and what you gave for transmission was not matched and therefore, the difficulty arose. There are about 10,000 wells which can be energised today, where electricity had gone to the villages but cannot be taken to the wells. He is adding insult to injury when we were told that in 1961 there were 500 wells which had been energised and now it is about 8,000. May I tell him in this context that in Madras alone, there are 3.5 lakhs of wells which had been energised and even if we do 10,000 wells a year, it will take us 25 years to reach the stage Madras has reached and if we go at the speed at which my hon. friend suggests, then possibly it will take us 250 years to reach where Madras has reached. Are we really so bankrupt that we cannot find money even for this top priority item?

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने भी प्रश्न पूछने के लिए आपके पास चिट भेजी है।

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Order, order. He must give notice much earlier.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा : मैंने पहले ही नोटिस दिया था। मैंने अपनी स्पीच देकर आपकी चिट भेज दी थी। तब यह डिस्कशन शुरू ही गया था।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : He may ask question now; it will not be a precedent.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ दिन पहले राजस्थान के अन्दर जावानी विशेषज्ञ आये थे, और उस रेगिस्तान की भूमि का उपजाऊ भूमि बनाने के लिए उन्होंने सरकार को सुझाव दिये थे कि हम अपने विशेषज्ञ यहां भेज कर इस जमीन को उपजाऊ जमीन बना देंगे और कई एक सुझाव उसके साथ सरकार को भेजे हैं, तो मैं योजना मंत्री से जानना चाहूंगा कि उसमें से अब तक कोई सुझाव कार्यान्वित न करने का क्या कारण है और अगर किया है कोई तो वह कौन से सुझाव हैं?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta) : Sir, I fully appreciate the feelings of the hon. Members from Rajasthan. I deeply sympathise with the anxiety that they have for achieving a rapid development for that State and seeking as much assistance as is possible from the Government of India. Even the other day I made it clear that in terms of needs, any claims put forward by Rajasthan are absolutely unexceptionable. The question here was that in the year 1966-67 we were called upon to draw up an emergency Plan. The resources at the disposal of the Centre are limited. Last year and this year, a considerable amount of additional resources have been raised both by the Centre and many of the States. We have been able to sustain a somewhat limited plan for this year by the special effort made at mobilising resources. Having done all that, this year's Plan had to be smaller than what we had expected and what we would have liked it to be. This smaller Plan also involved a considerable reduction in the Central assistance. I think last year the Central assistance was of the order of Rs. 650 crores or a little more. This year, the Central assistance has been of the order of Rs. 500 crores. Now, when the Central assistance is reduced by Rs. 150 crore

An hon. Member : A cut.

Shri Asoka Mehta : The cut has to fall on every State. When the cut fell on the various States, Rajasthan's plan had to be drawn up. It has its own share. As far as Rajasthan was concerned, I believe the reduction in the Central assistance was somewhat less than what it was in the case of other States. There are many other States where the Central assistance has been drastically cut down.

Within the limited resources available for the States, there are various schemes, and with increased claims and various demands, one has to go into, it is possible that hon. Members may feel that the Plan that was drawn up by the Planning Commission and the State Governments together did not reflect the priorities that they would like to have.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi : They are the priorities which you yourself have proclaimed.

Shri Asoka Mehta : As the hon. Member himself said, Rs. 100 crores were being made available; in this year, when the resources are not there, the cut has fallen and and Rs. 40 lakhs were made available, but even though it was found that the resources of the State fell short by Rs. 1 crore, the State Government had to make some further cuts. They reduced Rs. 40 lakh to Rs. 30 lakhs. One would really like to see that larger resources are made available. One would also like to see that the tempo that has been created is carried forward. But the question ultimately is that the Centre must have the resources to back up.

You are well aware of the financial position of the Central Government just now, where we are most anxious that there should be no deficit financing, and the budget should be balanced. Every effort is being made, and many hon. Members have said and perhaps very rightly with great justice, that the drive for economy needs to be intensified. On the one side, therefore, there is the question of seeing that the Central budget is balanced. It is just not to provide additional resources

for any particular activity. It may be that for an odd activity here and there, something can be done, but one must realise that practically from every State pressing and urgent demands are coming almost every day.

Only yesterday I had a long letter from the Chief Minister of Orissa where he has raised various questions including problems affecting people in the tribal areas visited by the Prime Minister some time back and has come forward with a substantial demand for that area. The Chief Minister of Assam has been writing to us repeatedly saying he must have detailed discussions with us about the consequences of the floods there. There is hardly any part of India where we cannot pinpoint questions of importance affecting the lives of the people, which need to be looked into.

I quite understand and share Dr. Singhvi's indignation. He said, there would be a revolution if we are not able to provide water to our people in rural areas. I agree, but if this is to be done, it has been estimated that about Rs. 800 to Rs. 900 crores would be needed. The Health Minister pointed out yesterday that if we have to tackle the problem of water-supply to both rural and urban areas, the amount needed would be Rs. 1500 crores. This has to be phased over a period of time. At any particular period of time, only a certain amount of money can be made available, which has to be distributed in the different parts of the country.

A part of that money comes from central assistance and the other part comes from the States' own resources. Even the pool of central assistance is not something that one can distribute in any manner one likes. The members from Rajasthan press about the claims of Rajasthan. Tomorrow in the Rajya Sabha I will have to participate in the discussion on a resolution where the demand is that UP is very backward and more central assistance be

given to that State. I would beg of distinguished members like Dr. Singhvi and Shri Mathur to sit down with us and advise us on the criteria to be followed to distribute from the pool of central assistance. We are trying to do it according to certain criteria. The resources being limited, we being a federal country, there being hardly any part of India where one can say there are not pressing problems that need to be attended to, any final solution that is offered will always be found to be unsatisfactory. I agree with Dr. Singhvi that the Desert Development Board is an important activity. But it is just being started. In this year, only some pilot work is to be done. The general attitude with which we have been functioning this year and with which we may have to function next year also is wherever certain programmes are going on, we would like to carry them forward as fast as we can. If a new programme is to be taken up, we would like to wait, because we have not got the resources. Sometimes a very worthwhile programme may have to be held back.

So far as rural electrification is concerned I am not suggesting that Rajasthan is having an over-ambitious programme. But within the limited amount of money, would it not be worthwhile to use it for providing connections to energise wells in a certain area, so that within that area, a certain number of pumps may start working and the wells are able to provide irrigation? One can spread the same amount of money over a larger area and a smaller number of wells can be energised immediately. Here again, it is a hard choice to make. There is pressure from every side to give power connection. Instead of distributing everything over two years, we can concentrate on wells which can be energised within one year, so that some production takes place and take up the next lot next year.

Dr. Singhvi said that Government said that a hundred thousand villages

will be electrified by the time we celebrate the centenary of Mahatma Gandhi. I do not know when the Government said it. Perhaps that is a suggestion made by the Minister of Irrigation and Power. He would like that to be done. Let us realise that each one of us has the desire the anxiety, the earnest hope that something that we all cherish should be done quickly in our own area where we are working. The Minister of Health would like to see that hospital facilities are widely extended. The Housing Minister was complaining the other day that nothing is being done to provide housing to the people. Each Minister has a very legitimate demand. Ultimately one has to decide how much resources we have and how we deploy them. I can assure the hon. Member that I do not think with our limited resources and with the various claims on them we can say that by 1968 we will be able to electrify 1,00,000 villages. Any calculation on that basis would not be proper.

Therefore, in Rajasthan the tempo should be maintained. If we can provide some more money.....

Dr. L. M. Singhvi : What about the bureaucratic set up for the Desert Development Authority?

Shri Asoka Mehta : As far as the bureaucratic set up is concerned, there are, I believe, four non-officials. If you desire that the non-official element be increased, I would request you to take up the matter with the Minister of Agriculture who is in charge of it. I have not set up the Board. If you want me to take it up with him, I will do so. I have not gone into it. His Ministry is in charge of it. The Secretary of Agriculture is the Chairman of the Board.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi : We had taken it up with the Prime Minister. It is deplorable that a representation made by Members of Parliament to the Prime Minister receives such scant and such casual attention, that it has not even reached

[Dr. L.M. Singhvi]

the Minister of Agriculture. Sir, it was his duty to reply as to what is the position in this respect...

Shri Asoka Mehta : There are different Ministers functioning here. If hon. Members feel that the Ministers, are not worth contacting, they are welcome they can always go the Prime Minister.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur : I did write to the Minister of Agriculture. He did not have even the courtesy to acknowledge that in good time.

Shri Asoka Mehta : Every hon. Member knows which particular Minister is in charge of what activity. If that Minister is contacted, immediate response can be given. When the Prime Minister is approached, what happens to that particular memorandum I cannot say. I cannot reply on behalf of the Prime Minister.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur : I thought you were replying on behalf of the Prime Minister. We submitted the memorandum to the Prime Minister, and we are asking about the follow-up action to that memorandum. I thought you had come fully briefed to answer that.

Shri Asoka Mehta : I can only answer...

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur : Then the Prime Minister should reply. What is the use of your reply.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi : Then there will have to be another discussion and the Prime Minister should reply.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur : We do not want to know what the difficulties of planning in general are. We know all those things. We had given a memorandum to the Prime Minister. We are following it up with letters. The Prime Minister writes back to me to say that she has asked the Finance Minister to take immediate action. The Planning

Minister does not even seem to know it. What is the use of our putting questions regarding a memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister ? May we know what the Prime Minister feels now about it ?

Shri Asoka Mehta : You can ask the Prime Minister.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi : The whole question was addressed to the Prime Minister. Somehow or other it came to be answered by the Minister of Planning. At any rate, Government has to function on the basis of collective responsibility. If the Minister cannot answer for the Prime Minister, let the Prime Minister answer on some other day.

Shri Asoka Mehta : Everything that affects the Plan of a State otherwise no question of State—comes up here—has to be agreed to by the Planning Commission. If any additional resources have to be made available the Planning Commission has to agree and the Finance Ministry has to agree. So far no decision has been taken to that effect. If, as the hon. Members say, the Prime Minister has asked the Finance Minister to do it, the Finance Minister so far has not consulted us and we have not reached any conclusion on that part. When a conclusion is reached it will be placed before the House. At this moment I can only tell you our position. If, as the hon. Member says, they have approached the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister has already advised the Finance Minister to do it...

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur : The Prime Minister in her letter has said that she has asked the Finance Minister to give immediate consideration. What that immediate consideration is we do not know. It was in the month of May. I thought you were telling us about it.

Shri Asoka Mehta : As I pointed out earlier, many demands come. Even today we were discussing demands from a number of States. So many demands have come. I do not know if it is possible for

the Finance Minister to take up one particular State's claim in isolation. All these things are being gone into and I hope when the Chief Minister's come here next week, we will have a discussion with them. The hon. Member, Shri Mathur, knows very well the various financial difficulties under which the Centre itself is working just now. If the Prime Minister has asked the Finance Minister to consider it, the Finance Minister and the Planning Commission will consider it with the utmost sympathy. There is no lack of sympathy. The question is whether we can find the resources. If we can find the resources, we will be only too happy to make Rajasthan share the available resources.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha) : I learn from Dr. Singhvi's speech that about one lakh wells were energised in South India, probably in Tamilnad. Only a few hundred wells were energised in Rajasthan. After giving due weightage to the backward areas and keeping in view also the fact that to energise wells in South India costs less because the water level is not so deep I would like to know from the Planning Minister whether there is equitable distribution of money for energising wells. If there is equitable distribution, we have no grievance.

Shri Asoka Mehta : It is difficult to say what we mean by equitable distribution. Different States have their plans, based upon their own resources, the additional resources that they hope to mobilise

and the Central assistance that they will get. That determines the size of the State Plan. Inside the State Plan, there are various claims for agriculture electrification, irrigation, health, education etc. The State Government and the Planning Commission sit and decide how much they would be able to provide for rural electrification. In the Fourth Plan the proposal that we have made is that Rs. 250 crores will be spent on rural electrification and 7 lakhs of wells are to be energised. But how many wells will be energised out of Rs. 250 crores, how much will be made available for a particular State is ultimately determined by the size of the State Plan and the competing priorities that are there which they want to take up. For example, something may be needed for desert development or Rajasthan Canal. A variety of claims will be there. Of course, it is true that the rate at which development takes place in some of those States which are left behind is very fast. How much faster you can make it depends upon a number of considerations which have to be gone into. Further, the Plan is not finalised yet and the State Governments have to agree to it. So, it is difficult for me to say how much of these Rs. 250 crores will be available for energising wells in Rajasthan.

17.39 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 12, 1966/Sravana 21, 1888 (Saka).